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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVI NO. 176 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 25, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Busy Days For C. P. Congressmen

Vigorous Canvassin g For Wednesday's Election Of Leader

Governor Prefers To Wait And Watch Election

Wardha Session, A Landmark In Congress History

RAJEN BABU AUTHORISED TO GO INTO BEHARI-BENGALI CONTROVERSY

NAGPUR, July 24.

DR. KHARE HAD A HALF AN HOUR INTERVIEW WITH HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR THIS AFTERNOON, WHEN IT IS LEARNT HE CONVEYED TO THE GOVERNOR THE INSTRUCTIONS HE HAD RECEIVED FROM THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE TO CONVENE A MEETING OF THE CONGRESS ASSEMBLY PARTY AT WARDHA, ON JULY 27, FOR THE PURPOSE OF DISCUSSING VARIOUS DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS, LAST WEEK, AND ELECTING A NEW LEADER FOR THE PARTY, SINCE HE HAD RESIGNED THE LEADERSHIP UNDER THE ORDERS OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE.

IT IS FURTHER SAID THAT HIS EXCELLENCY MIGHT TAKE TIME TO DECIDE HIS COURSE OF ACTION ON THE RESIGNATION OF THE PRESENT CABINET, NOW PENDING WITH THE GOVERNOR.

AWAITING LEADER'S ELECTION?

IN VIEW OF THE ADVICE TENDERED BY DR. KHARE TO HIS EXCELLENCY TO-DAY, IT LOOKS ALMOST CERTAIN THAT THE GOVERNOR WILL AWAIT ELECTION OF NEW LEADER BY THE CONGRESS PARTY IN THE C. P. ASSEMBLY ON JULY 27. TILL THEN THE PRESENT CABINET'S RESIGNATION WILL BE KEPT PENDING FOR ANOTHER THREE DAYS.

Vigorous activity for the next two days will be witnessed among members of the Congress Assembly Party, who have been called upon to meet at Wardha, to elect their new head. Brisk canvassing has already commenced to-day to win over support of M.L.A.'s, and the prospective candidates, who will contest the Party Leadership, are preparing themselves for the fight at Wardha Meeting, whose decisions are expected to open a new chapter in the political history of the province.

MOMENTOUS SESSION

DETACHED OBSERVERS OF THE DRAMATIC EVENTS OF LAST WEEK SAY THAT THE WARDHA MEETING WILL BE A MOMENTOUS ONE, AS IT WILL GIVE ITS CONSIDERED VERDICT ON VARIOUS IMPORTANT QUESTIONS, INCLUDING THE CHOICE OF NEW LEADER, BUT THEY HESITATE AT PRESENT TO PREDICT THE FUTURE COURSE OF EVENTS.—A. P.

NO WEAKENING OF CONGRESS ATTITUDE

"Nothing Has Happened Since Haripura To Deserve Special Notice About Federation"

WARDHA, July 24.

The "United Press" is in a position to announce that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, had a heart-to-heart talk informally last night with Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad about the federation issue with special reference to the recent press controversy over it.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose was also present.

"SHEER BUNKUM"

It is gathered that these talks served to clear up all misunderstandings which unfortunately centred round this issue of late.

It is learnt that there is no possibility of the federation issue being discussed in this session of the Working Committee as it is felt that nothing has happened since the Haripura Congress to deserve special notice from it now.

All suggestions about slightest weakening of the Congress attitude towards the federal scheme as envisaged in the Government of India Act are discounted as "sheer bunkum" in authoritative Congress circles.—United Press.

KHARE NOT TO WITHDRAW

WARDHAGANJ, July 23.

That the C. P. Ministerial muddle is not going to end with the resignation of Dr. Khare this morning in obedience to the direction of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee will be apparent from the reaction produced on Dr. Khare by the suggestion which is alleged to have emanated from the Working Committee this evening to the effect that Dr. Khare should not stand for re-election as leader of

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 4.)

The three dismissed ministers of C. P., Messrs. Shukla, Mehta and Mishra, arriving to attend the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee meeting on Friday.

RAJEN BABU & BEHAR BENGAL DISPUTE

Working Committee Resolutions

WARDHAGANJ, July 24.

The Working Committee passed the following resolutions:—

(1). The Working Committee congratulates the People of Mansa Vala, Ramdurg, Jamkhandi and Miraj, on the success they have achieved in their brave and non-violent struggle for the vindication of their economic and political rights.

(2) The Working Committee express their sympathy for the people of the Nilgiri State in Orissa on the non-violent struggle they have been carrying on against the regulations banning meetings and processions, and the formation of associations within the State.

(3) The Working Committee resolves that States Congress Committees do function as heretofore under jurisdiction of their respective Provincial Congress Committees for the time being.

(4) The Working Committee express their sorrow at the premature and sudden death of Mr. B. Rajarao, former Office Secretary in the A. I. C. C. Office, and convey their condolence to the family of the deceased.

(5) Resolved that gratuity of Rs. 1000/- be granted to the widow of Mr. B. Rajarao in recognition of his loyal services to the Congress organisation.

(6) Resolved that no complaints regarding elections to local bodies

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 3)

SEEKING MAHATMA'S LIGHT

WARDHAGANJ, July 24.

It is understood that the Working Committee has requested Mahatma Gandhi to go over to Wardha, to-morrow, to give them the benefit of his advice in settling outstanding questions like formation of a stable Ministry in the Central Province, separation of provinces on linguistic basis, and Mr. Jinnah's letter to Mr. Bose.

Mahatma Gandhi, has informed the President that he would be glad to attend the Working Committee. He will arrive at Wardha, in the afternoon, after breaking his silence at two o'clock.—A. P.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan arriving to attend the Working Committee meeting on Saturday 'caught' in rain.

NAHAS PASHA'S LETTER TO JAWAHAR

Invitation To Congress Leaders For Wafdist Conference

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CAIRO (By Air Mail).

Nahas Pasha Ex-Premier of Egypt and the President of the National Wafd Party and Makram Obeid, Pasha, Ex-Minister of Finance and Vice-President of the Wafd Party have received two important letters from Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru from London. In the course of these two letters Pundit Jawaharlal has expressed his appreciation of the great hospitality and the warm reception extended to him during his short visit to Wafd Party at Alexandria and Punditji has invited them Nahas and Makram Pasha to attend the next session of the Indian National Congress.

Nahas Pasha and Makram Obeid on behalf of the Wafd Party have replied with thanks to Pt. Nehru and requested him to attend, with other Congress leaders, the National Wafd Conference to be held in Cairo in October next.

LONDON GRATIFIED AT ROYAL VISIT TO PARIS

LONDON, July 24.

Great satisfaction is expressed in London at the results of the Royal visit to Paris, and both as regards State functions and private diplomatic conversations, it is felt that the visit has proved a very great success. From results of the conversations, Lord Halifax had with French Ministers, it is clear that there is great identity in views, particularly on the question of Czechoslovakia, on which Great Britain, like France, is working hoping for success of the present negotiations between Sudeten Germans and the Czech-Government.

At the same time it is pointed out that there is no tendency in London to lose sight of the possibility of an eventual breakdown. While the British goal is to prevent such a breakdown, it is felt that is equally necessary to concentrate on the possible alternative methods of settling the dispute, should a breakdown in the present line of approach ultimately appear inevitable.—Reuter.

Nationalists Capture Castuera Town

100,000 Republicans Out To Defend At Segorbe Sector

ANOTHER BIG BATTLE IMMINENT

SARAGOSSA, July 24.

The Nationalist troops, operating on Estremadura Front, have captured the town of Castuera with many prisoners and much war material. Nationalists, in the course of four days, have captured 1,760 square miles at an almost unprecedented speed, though the entire area is not yet fully occupied.

Cavalry played an important part in the operations, and an air-force reconnaissance describes the trapped Republicans as thrown into complete confusion. The Nationalists on the Sagunto Front are now advancing into the fringes of Valencia's third big line of defences, the headquarters of which are at Segorbe.

It is estimated that 100,000 Republicans are defending this sector, and another big battle is imminent.—Reuter.

"NATIONALISTS" ENTER VALENCIA

HENDAYE, July 23.

Nationalist troops for the first time have set foot in northwest corner of the province, Valencia, according to a radio message picked up here from Valadolid. This is interpreted as indicating a possible Nationalist turn in the movement to attack Valencia from the rear.—Reuter.

Withdrawal Of Volunteers

Spanish Govt. Accepts Non-Intervention Committee Plan

LONDON, July 24.

The Spanish Republican Government have accepted with a few minor reservations, the Non-Intervention Committee's plan of withdrawal of volunteers.—Reuter.

QUEEN MARIE'S REMAINS INTERRED

BUCHAREST, July 24.

Queen Marie's body was conveyed with funeral pomp through the streets of Bucharest, 'en route' to her last resting place, in the Cathedral Curtea de Argesh. The casket was borne by a gun-carriage followed by King Carol. Prince Nicholas, Crown Prince Michael and the Duke of Kent representing the King. By the late Queen's wishes red flowers and violet draperies were displayed along the route, which was lined by half a million men and women, some kneeling and many in tears.

Fifty 'planes of the Rumanian Air Force formed an aerial guard-of-honour. Thousands of mourners knelt in front of the station as cavalry officers carried the casket in a violet-draped train. Queen Marie was interred near her husband in the Cathedral Curtea de Argesh.—Reuter's Special.

CIVIL AIR GUARD SCHEME

Enthusiastic Country-wide Reception

LONDON, July 24.

Government's intention to establish a Civil Air Guard has aroused extraordinary enthusiasm throughout the country. Light aeroplane gliding clubs are inundated with inquiries from men and women, desiring to become first members of the new organisation. Captain Duncan Davis of Associated Light Aeroplane Clubs has predicted that the scheme will create a boom in civilian flying.

From early morning prospective members besieged Brooklands for enrolment forms, while the Managing Director of a large engineering firm visited London gliding clubs at Dunstable, and expressed his wish to enrol the whole works staff under the scheme.—Reuter's Special.

Japan's New Offensive On Hankow

Heavy Bombing Precedes March On Kiukiang

TERRIBLE DEATH-ROLL AND DAMAGE

HANKOW, July 24.

Japan's new offensive on Hankow, launched at dawn yesterday, is now in full swing. For the second day in succession warplanes are heavily bombing the Yangtse Port, Kiukiang, which is the first objective of the Japanese drive. A hundred Japanese 'planes, operating in relays, are estimated to have dropped 200 bombs, in and around Kiukiang. The death-roll and damage is described as "terrible."

Simultaneously two columns of Japanese troops are marching on Kiukiang. Fighting is now proceeding on the Machushan hill. South-East of Kiukiang.—Reuter.

100 JAPANESE TROOPS LAND IN KUTANG

HANKOW July 23

Under the cover of heavy naval bombardment, and aided by aircraft, about a hundred Japanese troops landed in Kutang on the south Bank of the Yangtse below Kiukiang this morning.

The Chinese forces are endeavouring to dislodge them. The Japanese base of operations is Hukow, whence more Japanese warships are proceeding upriver.

Japanese troops quartered in Pengtseh in east Hukow are also moving along the south bank of the River to join the attack.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

7-POWER CONFERENCE.

COPENHAGEN, July 24.

A communique issued at the close of the Seven-Power conference of neutrals and signatories of the Oslo Convention of 1930 states that seven countries have agreed to support international action for removing the causes of friction, ending the race in armaments and Air Bombardments Convention.

The communique expresses support to the League of Nations while recognising that sanctions can no longer be compulsorily binding on its members.—Reuter

DOLLFUSS CELEBRATIONS.

KLAGENFURT, July 24.

Speaking at the demonstration in connection with Dollfuss celebrations, Herr Hess, Herr Hitler's deputy, described the 13 Nazis, hanged four years ago, as "Fighters Who lost their Lives for the Holy Ideal of Greater Germany". Herr Hess emphasised that Herr Hitler did not want war, but said that he would never capitulate in the fight for the ideal of Greater Germany.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word— Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE-WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Secretary. Salary Rs. 1,000 with Rs. 200 as quarter allowance and Rs. 100 as car allowance. Applicants should belong to some noble family or well-known high Zamindar family. Retired Imperial Service Gazetted Officer preferred. Service contract for 5 to 10 years. Apply for terms No. 10563, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Special Managers in all the principal towns of the foreign countries. Salary Rs. 200, 250 to 400 p.m. and 2 1/2 p.c. commission on sale with Rs. 75 and Rs. 50 as quarter and car allowance respectively. After two years' service three months' leave with T.A. both ways. On appointment shipping documents of goods (Mirzapur Carpets) worth rupees fifteen to twenty thousand will be given against cash deposit of Rs. 10,000. Apply Orientalin Carpets (Production) Ltd., Dyal Singh Mansions, Lahore. (10564)

Wanted a Woman Sub-Assistant Surgeon for Women's Hospital, Barwani. Pay Rs. 100—5—150 per mensem with free furnished quarters. The post is pensionable. Apply immediately to President, State Council, Barwani (Central India) with copies of testimonials stating qualifications, date of passing, previous experience, age, nationality, whether married, unmarried or widow, if now serving anywhere say where serving and on what pay, and all other relevant particulars. Applicant must state full details of her work, career and experience. Applications omitting to mention any of the required or relevant particulars will not be considered at all. It will be a great convenience if the applicant can send with the application or as soon as possible thereafter a copy of her recent photograph which will be afterwards returned to her. Application should not be delayed for want of a photograph. (9090)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Be Let—Airy Bright flat top floor at "Rama Mansions" No. 3, Tejpal Road Gamdevi, one drawing Room, three bedrooms, one kitchen, four bath rooms and two latrines. For rent, etc. See personally on the premises or Phone No. 41208. (10565)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE GENERAL MANAGER, Bombay invites tenders for the supply of 24 Tons Tin Ingots. Tender form obtainable from the Railway's Controller of Stores, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheque, Postal orders, and postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 8th August 1938 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) 9070.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUNJAB

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the sinking of tube wells in the Karol Tube Well Project area, near Lahore.

Instructions to firms wishing to tender and specifications can be obtained on application from Officer on Special Duty, Tube Well Investigation, Irrigation Secretariat, "Ellerslie" Simla E.

Tenders must be received by noon on 19th August and will be opened on 20th August, 12.00 midday, in the Office of Officer on Special Duty, Tube Well Investigation at the Irrigation Secretariat, "Ellerslie" Simla E.

The successful tenderer will be informed within ten days, and work must be started by 15th September, 1938. 9077

SHREE SAJJAN MILLS, LIMITED

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on MONDAY, 8th August, 1938, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business—

(1). To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 1938.
(2). To sanction the declaration of Dividend.
(3). To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, under article 111 but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
(4). To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(5). To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The SHARE TRANSFER Books of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 1st August, 1938 to MONDAY, 15th August, 1938, both days inclusive.

By the order of the Board.
GOPALDAS LILADHER & CO.
Managing Agents.
Bombay, Dated 9th July, 1938.

N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Mill premises, Ratlam, on and after the 16th day of August, 1938, between the hours of 11 and 4 P.M. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 1st August 1938. 9068.

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION

Motor Driving Taught Perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car. Charges moderate. Apply Box No. 10553, "Bombay Chronicle".

Motor driving taught. Expert tuition to test Standard on dual control cars by oldest Training School in India. Also Mechanism courses. Terms very moderate. Write for prospectus to French Motor Car Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay (8625)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Teeth Guard (Medicine): A panacea for all Toothache. Certified by Royal Families and Big personalities. Hakim Fazal Hussein Mudholkar, Nagarwada, Baroda, Rs. 5/-. (10546)

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 1st August, 1938, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from the Joint Honorary Secretary, King George V Memorial—Requesting the Corporation to appoint a representative on the Memorial Committee vice Dr. D. A. D'Monte, deceased: and (b) election of a member on the Committee.
2. Interpellations.
3. Application for gratuity from a Bigari woman on behalf of the children of a deceased scavenger woman.

4-5. Letters from the Primary Teachers' Association—Regarding the (4) employment of trained teachers in Municipal schools: and (5) prizes given out of the "Taki Memorial Fund", etc.

6-9. Letters from the authorities of the (6) Shree Shivaji Vyayam Mandir; (7) Bhagini Samaj T. N. Malvi Bal Mandir; (8) Social Service League and (9) Model Industrial School—Thanking the Corporation for their grants in aid of their respective institutions for the year 1938-39.

10. Letter from the Shri Ayurvedya Dharmarth Dawakhana Mandal—Regarding non-payment of a grant in aid of the Mandal's Dispensary at Dongri, etc.

11-15. Letters from the authorities of the (11) Naigaum Social Service Society; (12) Ramdas Vyayam Mandir; (13) Free Ophthalmic Hospitals' Society; (14) Rescue Home for Indian women; and (15) Bombay Telugu Free Library —Forwarding the Annual Report, etc., of their respective institutions.

16. Letter from the President, Bombay Social Workers' Conference—Forwarding certain Resolutions passed at the Conference.

17. Letter from Mr. Nizamuddin and others—Requesting that an Urdu library be established in the locality of Stable Street, North.

18. Letter from the Indian Union of Local Authorities—Requesting the Corporation to appoint a delegate to the proposed Second Triennial Conference of Local Authorities.

19. Letter from Mr. P. D. Shamdasani—Regarding the alleged disqualification of Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy for being a Councillor, etc.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

20. Regarding variation of the contract with the B. E. S. and T. Co., Ltd., for the supply of electric energy to the Matunga Sewage Pumping Station.

21. Regarding outstanding bills of rates and taxes of the Assessment and Collection Department due by the Improvements Section.

22-23. Reporting on the proposals to charge Municipal employees provided with free quarters (22) for lights provided in their quarters: and (23) reasonable rents.

(24) Forwarding a quarterly statement of outstanding wheel-tax bills.

25. Forwarding a report of the work done by the Test Audit Officer from 1st November 1936 to 31st August 1937.

26. Regarding irregularities in the account of fees recovered from students of the Seth G. S. M. College.

27. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Auditors pending disposal by the Committee.

28. Recommending additional grant from Surplus Cash Balance for purchasing T. A. B. vaccine tubes for inoculations against typhoid fever.

29-30. Regarding Budget transfers sanctioned by the Committee, (29) finally; and (30) subject to the Corporation's orders.

Resolutions of the Improvements Committee—

31. Regarding the layout of land situated at the junction of the proposed 50 feet road and Y Road North in the Mahim Division.

32. Regarding the extension of the Jewish Cemetery at Haines Road.

Resolutions of the Special Committees—

33. For naming the road joining Lady Jamshedji Road and the road north of Naska Tank as "Sakharam Kir Road".

34. Submitting revised estimates for laying a storm water drain in the 40 feet road near Shivaji Park, Mahim.

35. Forwarding detailed estimates for the purchase of tools and plants required for the sewerage of the Colaba and the Back Bay Reclamation areas.

36. Regarding additional purification works at Dadar for the sewerage of Wadala, Gowari, parts of Sewri, Sion and Dharavi.

37. Submitting revised estimates for the sewerage scheme for the North of the Island.

38. Regarding measures proposed to be taken to minimise the inconvenience caused to mourners in getting burial passes at certain Mahomedan cemeteries in Girgaum locality.

39. Regarding a proposal to levy Town Duty on tinned provisions, etc.

40. Regarding a proposal to delete the Municipal Service Regulation re: grant of leave to superannuated Municipal servants.

41. Regarding the proposed modification of the Municipal Service Regulations relating to the services under the Indian Defence Force, etc.

42. Regarding measures to be taken to improve the insanitary condition of the Chowpatty Foreshore.

Schools Committee's letters—

43. Forwarding a quarterly list of unanswered references from the Corporation.

44. Forwarding a statement showing the attendance of members at meetings of the Committee and its Sub-Committees.

45. Recommending that a request be made to Government for payment of stipends to candidates admitted to the Government Training Colleges from the Municipal schools.

46. Regarding withdrawal of exemptions to Muslim girls between 10 and 11 years of age from the Compulsory Primary Education in F and G Wards.

47. Regarding introduction of Compulsory Primary Education in B and E Wards.

Letters from the Commissioner—

48. Forwarding half-yearly statement of persons employed in Municipal service.

49. Forwarding the monthly Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water supplies.

50. Reporting on an application for the use of water from a storm water-course in connection with certain Health Department rights.

51. Forwarding a list showing the breeding places of malaria carrier mosquitoes detected in June 1938.

52. Forwarding quarterly statement showing quantity of water brought into the City from various lakes, etc.

53. Recommending sanction to an encroachment on a compulsory open space of certain plots in Naigaum Estate

54. Regarding the revised layout of the building area of a plot in Dadar-Matunga Estate.

55. Reporting the delivering and taking over of the charge of the office of the Municipal Commissioner.

56. Government letter—Forwarding for an expression of the Corporation's opinion a Bill to amend the Municipal Act for reserving 7 per cent. of revenue to provide dwellings for the working classes.

57-59. Letters from (57) Mr. Hasanally Cassamally Jairajbhoy; (58) Mrs. Pootlibai R. D. Sethna; and (59) Mr. M. Z. Noorani—Thanking the Corporation for their resolutions of condolence on the deaths of (57) Mr. Cassamally Jairajbhoy; (58) Mr. R. D. Sethna; and (59) Mr. Haroon T. Noorani.

60. From Mr. D. Symington, I.C.S.—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution appreciating his services as acting Municipal Commissioner.

Communications from the Municipal Secretary—

61. Submitting a statement of undisposed of references before the Committees of the Corporation.

62. Submitting a list of Resolutions awaiting reports from the Commissioner.

Reports of the Committees of the Corporation—

63. Report of the Corporation's representatives appointed to wait on Government regarding the Tobacco Duty grant payable by Government.

64. Regarding appointment of the Corporation's representatives on the Managing Boards of institutions receiving grants-in-aid from the Corporation.

65. Confirmation of the Special Committees' Proceedings.

66. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding printed copies of the Committee's proceedings.

Notices of Motions—

67. From Mr. K. F. Nariman—For requesting Government to erect a Police Chowki in the Northbrook Gardens.

68. From Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, seconded by Mr. G. N. Desai and supported by Mr. Mathooradas Tricamjee—Regarding the insanitary condition of the Mahajan Association Hall at Sheikh Memon Street.

69. From Mr. P. W. Wagh—For requesting the Standing Committee to expedite their report re: free supply of milk to undernourished needy children attending Municipal schools.

70. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai—For posting Police Traffic Regulators at the junction of Carnac Road, Kalbadevi Road and Cruickshank Road.

71. From Dr. G. R. A. Sheikh—For requesting Government to prohibit the manufacture, etc., of vegetable and 'Tawda' ghee in the City.

72-75. From Dr. J. N. Choksy —(72) Regarding the rulings of the ex-Mayor on the question of sending the City Engineer on deputation out of India; for (73) requesting the Commissioner to place before the Corporation the case prepared by the Municipal Solicitors; for reference to counsel re: item (72) above; (74) expressing opinion that the Mayor should not tamper with any case prepared by the Municipal Solicitors; and (75) obtaining plans and estimates for school buildings at Nowroji Hill Estate and Sandhurst Road East.

76-78. From Dr. Mrs. Malinibai B. Sukthankar—For (76) obtaining a report from the Medical Relief, etc., Committee on measures to be taken to reduce infant mortality in the City; (77-78) requesting the Commissioner to require shop-keepers and vendors of (77) sweetmeat, etc., to keep the articles of food, etc., in flyproof cases; and (78) milk to convey milk in covered vessels or cans.

79. From Mr. P. D. Shamdasani —For requesting the Commissioner to apply to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court to determine whether or not Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy has become disqualified for being a Councillor.

80-84. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—(80) Regarding sale of cheap tooth powder packets and tins in the City; for (81) requesting the Commissioner to provide cots for patients placed on the floor of the verandahs in the K.E.M. Hospital; (82) rescinding a Corporation Resolution regarding grant of higher grade salaries to certain teachers; regarding (83) importation and sale of "skimmed milk" in the City; and (84) payment of a grant by the Schools Committee towards the sports held by the South Indians' Welfare Society in February 1938.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
D. V. NADKARNI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 23rd July 1938.

(9092)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 600 of 1938.

VELLORE CHINNASWAMY VARADRAJ, the Sole Proprietor of Bangalore Film Co., carrying on business of distributing films at Bangalore, now temporarily residing at Frere Road, within the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

Versus.

SHREE SHAKTI MOVIETONE, a firm till recently carrying on business of Film Producers at Dadar, without the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

To
BALLABHDAS RATHA, GOVERDHANLAL KABRA.
and
PANALAL LAHOTI,

Partners in the Defendant firm abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that whereas the Plaintiff has filed the above Suit against the Defendant firm abovenamed for recovery of a sum of Rs. 4192/7/5 with interest and costs, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 17th day of August, 1938, at Eleven O'Clock (S.T.) and take further notice that in default of your appearance on the day aforesaid the Suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 22nd day of April 1938

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI, for Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Sealed,
(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,

The 22nd day of April, 1938.

Messrs. PATHARE & LILADHAR, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

9087.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

With reference to the advertisements published on 16th and 19th July, 1938, sealed tenders for Electrical Distribution System and Exterior Lighting, R.I.N.W/T Station, Mahul, Trombay, will now be received upto 12 noon on 30th July, 1938, instead of 25th July, 1938 as previously advertised.

C. J. NICOLL,
Captain, R.I.N.
for Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy.
Navy Office, 23rd July, 1938.

9089

Legal Notices

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

Suit No. 238/8531 of 1933.

AIMAI FRAMJEE HANSOTIA & another ..... Plaintiffs.

versus.

1. GULBAJEE MANINGJI
2. SAKKAJEE MANINGJI,
3. FULCHAND DHARMAJI

..... Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the customers of the defendants abovenamed calling upon them to file their claims, if any, through the undersigned in respect of pledged ornaments in the matter of the above suit, within three months of the date of this advertisement. The box, containing the said ornaments, delivered by the plaintiff to the undersigned will be opened before the undersigned on Wednesday, 16th November, 1938, at 4 P. M. in the presence of parties concerned and such claimants as they choose to appear.

Dated this 15th day of July 1938.
EDWIN T. BAPTISTA,
Registrar.

9091.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUIT NO. 9 OF 1937.

Messrs. NARANDAS KEDARNATH, a firm, registered under the Indian Partnership Act doing business as Merchants at Shaikh Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1.) AMARCHAND HIRACHAND, and (2.) NANCHAND, HIRACHAND, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, till lately doing business as Merchants at Bazar Gate, within the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

To,
AMARCHAND HIRACHAND
and
NANCHAND HIRACHAND.
The 1st and 2nd Defendants abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed a suit against you to recover the sum of Rs. 14,890|14|0 with interest on Rs. 13,705|8|0 at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from 19th December, 1936, till judgment costs and interest on judgment. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 24th day of August, 1938, at eleven O'Clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Hon'ble Court to answer all material questions relating to the suit. Please also take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 14th day of January, 1937.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI, For Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Sealed.
(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 13th day of July, 1938.

Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.

23-7-1938.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MEHERALI FAZALBHOY VISHRAM and ABDULLA MEHERALI FAZALBHOY both of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Municipal Leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon consisting partly of a ground floor and partly of a ground floor and three upper floors situate, lying and being at King Edward Road, Parel, being Plot No. 13 of the Suparibaug Estate of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 600 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2487 (part) Cadastral Survey No. 162|74 of Parel Sewri Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under F Ward No. 627(16) and Street No. 350 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North-East by the King Edward Road, on or towards the South-East by Plot No. 14 of the Suparibaug Estate of the Bombay Municipal Corporation leased to Haji Haiderali Haji Bachooally and others, on or towards the South-West by a Ten feet service passage and on or towards the North-West by Plot No. 12 of the said Estate leased to Bai Rabiabai, wife of Abdul Hamid Mahomed and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1938.
MAHOMED ALI & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
(9088)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MULJI RANCHHODDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or claims or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, residence, use, maintenance, charge or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 23, Medows Street Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or claims or the same, if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of Foras land or ground together with the messuages hereditaments and premises standing thereon and situate, lying and being at Falkland Road, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, on the Northern side of the said Falkland Road and the Western side of Trimbak Pharasram Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 999 square yards or thereabouts according to the previous title deeds but according to the Cadastral Survey 923 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Rent Roll No. 13970, Laughton Survey No. 1/5534 Cadastral Survey No. 902 part of Girgaum Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 2328, 2329, 2330 (1), 2330 (2), 2330 (3) & 2331 Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 196A and 5 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Trimbak Pharasram Street, on or towards the West by the property of E. Cooper, on or towards the North by the property of Ismail Velsey Patel and on or towards the South by the property of Karimji Allijl.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1938.
DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9093.

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Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.
Government Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MESSRS. HATHIRAM BROTHERS.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay and Receiver in Suit No. 806 of 1938 (Messrs. Manmal Devichand & Co. vs. Abid Mohmed Kopti and others) sell by Public Auction on Tuesday the 26th July 1938 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) all the Stock-in-trade and Furniture of the Shop of Messrs. Hathiram Bros. at "Soony Lodge" No. 171 Tilak Bridge, Dadar (G.I.P. Ry.,) including: Medicines, Tooth paste, Cologne waters, Complete Dispensary, Hair Oils, Chocolates, Scents, Essences, Stationery and Furniture including Cupboards, show-cases, table, chairs, etc., etc.

Terms: A Deposit of 25 per cent.
GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 59 CASES ELECTRICAL PARCHMENT LAMP-SHADES, CHANDELIERS, TABLE-LAMPS, ETC.

Under instructions from the office concerned MESSRS. BENNETT & CO., will (TO-DAY) MONDAY, 25th July, 1938, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

About 59 cases electrical Parchment Lamp-shades, Chandeliers, table-lamps, wall-brackets, on brass chromiums, about 14 dozen search-light globes, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

RAJ ZINAT PILLS

An IDEAL HERBAL TONIC & BLOOD PURIFIER. It rejuvenates glands steadily and more permanently than glandular Tonics. From brain to intestines every organ begins functioning actively. Disabilities of both men and women are readily cured. Also diseases like Cough, Asthma, Cold and Catarrh, Lumbago, Habitual Headache, Weakness of Brain and nerves disappear. Especially recommended for Convalescents. 28 Pills Re. 1, 90 Pills Rs. 3. Raj Zinat Pills Special, 28 Pills Rs. 3, 90 Pills Rs. 8.

THE MANAGER,
RAJ ZINAT WORKS, (Lucknow, U. P.).

Bombay Stockists:—
CHIMANLAL P. SHAH,
Govind Buildings, Princess Street,
BOMBAY.

SON SAVES FATHER FROM MALARIA

"A severe malaria attack left me completely exhausted", writes Mr. K. V. Iyer from Madras.

"Food nauseated me. My family despaired of my recovery. Though the nearest doctor lived 15 miles away my son went to him for advice. He returned next night with a large bottle of Horlicks. Within 3 days I felt stronger. I gained weight, my appetite returned. Thanks to my son and Horlicks I am to-day a man full of vitality and energy."

Mr. K. V. Iyer,
Madras.

Buy Horlicks today—available everywhere.

LOVA PASTILLES

FOR
COUGHS, COLDS and all INFECTIONS of THROAT. INVALUABLE for SINGERS, SMOKERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS.
12 As. FOR A TIN.
Agents:—MALGHAM BROS., BOMBAY.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, July 24.

The following are maximum and minimum, temperature and rainfall recorded at Poona Observatory:—

	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall	Past 24 hours.	Since June 1.	Departure from normal.
Agra	92	80	T	11.9		+2.3
Amraoti	79	72	1.4	21.2		+7.6
Akola	80	73	0.4	26.3		+13.3
Ahmedabad	81	74	0.9	13.9		+0.3
Ajmer	89	76	0.4	6.1		—1.4
Ahmednagar	80	70	0.3	17.0		+9.2
Ambala	88	75	0.6	9.0		—0.1
Allahabad	91	79	0.4	18.5		+4.7
Benares	90	79	0.1	16.3		+2.5
Bareilly	92	81	—	20.5		+5.1
BOMBAY	84	75	2.4	46.3		+8.1
Bangalore	81	65	—	4.5		—1.5
Bhopal	84	73	1.3	30.0		—
Baroda	87	74	0.1	22.5		—
Belgaum	74	67	0.2	18.9		—1.8
Bahawalpur	101	81	T	—		—1.9
Bijapur	81	70	T	8.1		+3.0
Bellary	87	75	—	2.0		—1.3
Bhavnagar	85	75	5.0	14.9		+6.0
Chittagong	87	77	0.2	34.5		—2.9
Calcutta	84	79	0.3	13.4		—8.3
Cuttack	88	79	0.2	17.2		—2.2
Cawnpore	92	81	—	18.5		+6.7
Calicut	86	73	0.9	71	8	+14.1
Colombo	85	79	—	5.2		—4.9
Cheerapunji	73	65	0.1	214.5		+36.6
Cocanada	87	75	—	15.1		+15.5
Cochin	82	75	0.3	43.4		—3.4
Dehra Dun	82	75	0.1	35.5		+7.7
Delhi	91	79	0.2	5.7		—3.5
Dehra I. Khan	—	—	—	—		—
Darjeeling	68	57	T	60.3		+8.7
Desa	83	76	0.7	8.4		—0.6
Dalhousie	—	—	0.9	24.4		+2.1
Fort Sandeman	89	73	0.1	1.1		—1.0
Gorakhpur	92	81	—	24.9		+7.7
Hyderabad (Dn.)	80	71	0.1	—		—
Hyderabad (Sind)	91	78	—	2.1		—0.4
Indore	82	73	0.1	29.9		+16.4
Jhansi	90	76	—	23.3		+10.2
Jubbulpore	87	76	0.3	27.6		+6.8
Jacobabad	89	78	0.4	0.5		—0.5
Jaipur	90	78	0.1	6.1		—2.3
Karwar	82	74	0.6	60.7		—7.6
Karachi	85	79	T	1.7		—1.3
Kodaikanal	63	51	—	4.3		—3.7
Khandwa	82	73	3.8	25.0		+12.7
Lucknow	91	81	—2	26.8		+13.4
Ludhiana	92	82	—	2.9		—6.0
Lahore	95	76	0.1	5.5		—0.3
Lyallpur	97	79	—	4.5		+1.1
Multan	102	81	—	1.2		—0.7
Mysore	84	66	—	2.1		—2.9
Madras	97	80	—	3.2		—1.7
Maymyo	74	69	0.2	9.0		—4.4
Marmagao	81	73	0.3	44.5		—
Malegaon	82	72	0.5	10.4		+2.3
Mussoorie	65	58	0.5	32.8		+9.4
Mahableshwar	65	61	2.7	159.1		+37.4
Murree	68	60	0.2	22.7		+10.1
Mount Abu	71	66	0.5	18.9		—2.0
Masulipatam	92	80	—	10.3		+0.6
Mandalay	—	—	—	—		—
Mangalore	84	75	0.8	85.6		+17.7
Meerut	—	—	1.6	10.1		—0.4
Mercara	67	63	1.1	76.9		+18.7
Nagpur	76	74	3.9	32.3		+12.4
Ootacamund	60	52	0.3	6.2		—7.2
Patna	90	81	—	19.2		+2.1
Peshawar	91	78	—	1.2		—
Poona	78	70	1.1	11.9		+1.7
Pachmarhi	77	69	0.5	43.5		+15.8
Port Blair	88	79	—	41.4		+10.5
Quetta	90	68	0.1	0.2		—
Ranchi	79	72	0.5	15.4		—6.0
Rawalpinid	80	72	2.2	18.3		+10.5
Rangoon	86	75	0.1	29.9		—4.7
Ratnagiri	82	75	0.7	75.6		+19.2
Rajkot	85	76	0.8	15.4		+2.8
Sialkot	78	73	4.8	15.5		+7.7
Srinagar	74	64	0.2	3.2		—0.1
Sholapur	81	70	0.3	20.7		+12.5
Shillong	75	60	1.0	24.0		—4.2
Simla	68	58	1.6	1.63		—3.0
Surat	87	76	1.3	24.9		+3.4
Salem	93	74	—	4.0		—1.9
Trichinopoly	96	79	—	1.5		—1.1
Trivandrum	85	77	0.3	16.5		—2.7
Vizagapatam	93	80	—	11.9		+3.6

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

Poona Weather Summary

POONA, July 24.

The shallow depression in the Central Provinces centred this morning between Saugor and Jubbulpore.

The monsoon has been strong in north Deccan, Central Parts of the country, east Gujarat, Rajputana, Punjab Northwest Frontier Province, and generally active in the rest of the country outside Bihar, east United Provinces and southeast of the peninsula, in which areas scattered showers occurred. Day temperatures were markedly below normal from upper Sind to the north of the Punjab.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Khandala 7 inches: Sialkot, Bhavnagar 5: Khandwa and Nagpur 4 Silchar, Jalgaon and Mahableshwar 3: Balasore, Chaibasa, Bhopal, Amraoti, Meerut, Sriganganagar, Surat, Simla, Parbhani 1½: Jodhpur, Ahmedbad and Poona 1; Jacobabad ½.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 24-7-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—01.3 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.7 1.3 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.8 1.3 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 90 p.c.

Rain in 24 hours 2.43 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 15.05 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 47.58 inches.

Weather Remark. Rain.

Orissa Village Police System

Governor Appoints Committee To Make Inquiry Into Its Working

CUTTACK, July 23.

In pursuance of the promise made to the Orissa Assembly by the Chief Minister, says a 'communique' issued by the Home Department, the Governor of Orissa has appointed a committee consisting of Mr. Jagabhandhu Singh, M.L.A., as chairman and Mr. Nanda Kishore Das, Deputy Speaker of the Orissa Assembly, and Rai Bahadur Radhacharan Das, retired Deputy Commissioner, as members, to enquire into the village police system in the districts of Cuttack, including Angul, Puri, Balasore and Sambalpur, and make recommendations on certain points.

The terms of reference of the committee include:—

1. Whether any change in the existing principle and method of assessment of chaukidari tax is necessary;

2. Whether the incidence of the chaukidar tax can be made more equitable:

3. Whether a uniform system of cash payment should be introduced and service lands where they exist resumed or 'vice versa';

4. Whether zamindars of the temporary and permanent settled estates have any responsibility in terms of their 'sanads' to maintain an establishment of chaukidars in the village or villages within their zamindaris, and

5. Whether the chaukidars can be made more responsible to the village communities than they are at present and some other important aspects of the question.

The committee has also been requested to see the financial aspect of the recommendations, if they are given effect to.—United Press.

INCOME TAX AMENDMENT BILL

Opposition To Tax Foreign Income Of Domiciled Resident

BOMBAY, July 24.

Opposition to the proposal in the Income-Tax Amendment Bill to tax the foreign income of a resident domiciled in British India on accrual basis was voiced by a joint deputation of the Silk Merchants Association of Bombay and the Sind, (2) Merchants' Association of Hyderabad (Sind) in the course of an interview with Mr. J. F. Sheehy Member of the Central Board of Revenue and the Select Committee of the Central Assembly on the Income-Tax Amendment Bill.

The deputation was led by Mr. Byramji Karanjia and included Rai Bahadur Naraindas Pohoomal, Messrs. Gopaldas Hakumal, Nanikram Menghraj, and N. P. Bharvani Advocate.

It was stated that Indian foreign trade was passing through a crisis owing to political disturbances and emergency measures adopted by foreign countries and the proposed taxation would be extremely detrimental to Indian traders working in foreign countries.

The deputation urged that in case accrual basis was adopted, income arising abroad from business as distinguished from other sources should be exempted from accrual basis; that incomes in foreign countries which could not be brought to India on account of restrictions should be taxed only on remittance basis and that as the Bill had already embodied a discrimination on the ground of domicile, residents who were domiciled in British India should be allowed to deduct taxes paid by them in foreign countries from taxes payable to the Indian Government.—A. P.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 24-7-38.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.84 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.64 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 240 miles away with its epicentral region apparently in the neighbourhood of Paliad in Kathiawar was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 17 h. 36 mts. (I.S.T.) on Saturday the 23rd July 1938.

At last... the special toothpaste for tender Gums

FOR LADIES

FOR KIDDIES

If you are a sufferer from tender gums, weak teeth, bleeding of the teeth.....then, here's a chance to make things easier for you.

Use *Tendergum* Tooth Paste specially prepared for tender gums. It is new. Never before has there been placed on the Indian market a dentifrice to combat this horrible malady.

Cleaning the teeth becomes a joy, instead of a perpetual nightmare. This special dentifrice helps to strengthen tender gums and stops the bleeding. And the mouth is left clean and fresh. Start—particularly ladies, children and old gentlemen—using this excellent tooth paste, today. Available at all chemists.

The Tendergum *Tooth Paste specially prepared for the strengthening of tender gums, is particularly efficacious to ladies, children and old people.*

FOR OLD PEOPLE

SAMPLE FREE ON APPLICATION FROM
Manufacturers:
KOPRAN CHEMICAL CO.,
(Props. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO.), Fort, BOMBAY.
Bombay Distributors: LAVCHAND VARAJDAS & CO., Princess Street.

Tendergum Tooth Paste for weak Gums & Teeth

...what a **relief**

From abscesses—bleeding gums—sore tongue. No more fear of the pink tooth brush! By strengthening tender gums KOPRAN'S *Tendergum* Tooth Paste eliminates chances of a pyorrhoea attack.

LOCAL BODIES FRANCHISE

Cabinet Plans For New Scheme

PESHAWAR, July 22.

A new franchise scheme for local bodies has been evolved at the Cabinet meeting held yesterday. His Excellency the Governor presided.

It has been decided to extend the franchise, in as far as the qualifications of a voter for the municipal committee or a district board will be brought on par with the qualications of a voter for the Provincial Legislative Assembly. So long in the Frontier Province, the franchise for the Legislative Assembly was wider than the franchise for local bodies.

Under the new scheme, ladies will also be eligible for seats in local bodies. The detailed draft scheme will be ready shortly.—United Press.

N. W. RAILWAY LINE BLOCKED

Sequel To Rains In Frontier

LAHORE, July 24.

The Divisional Superintendent, N. W. Railway, wires that due to rain and the Bahanter Nallah over-flooding the bank at mile 5|3.4 between Darbar Sahib Kartarpur and Bostan Afghanan 250 feet long and at mile 4|7.8 60 feet long and the bridge No. 11 at mile 4|6.7 with 50 feet bank between Jassar and Darbar Sahib Kartarpur on the Section Jassar-Chakamru being washed away at 7 hours to-day, through running of trains between these points is suspended.

Transhipment is not possible and the probable duration of the block is 96 hours.—United Press.

"Remove Import Duty On Dried Skimmed Milk"

SIMLA, July 24.

It is understood the Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Scientific Advisory Board has approached the Central Board of Revenue for removing the import duty on dried skimmed milk, as it has been found to be of great value in improving the health and development of children. The Committee has recommended that milk powder containing not more than 4 per cent of fat should be exempted from import duty.—United Press.

Chief Judge Of Oudh Court

SIMLA, July 24.

His Excellency the Governor-General appointed Mr. Justice George Hector Thomas to perform the duties of office of the Chief Judge of the Oudh Chief Court until further orders.—United Press.

IMPROVEMENT OF CANE CULTIVATION

Bihar Advisory Committee's Plans

PATNA, (By Mail.)

Improvement of cane cultivation, zoning arrangements and improvement in road communication in sugar factories areas and other allied matters were discussed at a meeting of the provincial Sugarcane Advisory Committee held here recently with Dr. Syed Mahmud, Development Minister, in the chair.

The Cane Commissioner drew the attention of the Committee to the necessity of planned production of early, mid and late maturing varieties of cane and proposed that a premium may be paid to growers by sugar factories for early varieties of cane which are generally light yielders. The proposal of payment of such premium for recognised early varieties of cane was accepted by the Committee.

The Director of Agriculture explained the various measures so far taken by the Department of Agriculture in connection with the improvement of cane cultivation.

The Chairman stated that no improvement could be expected in the condition of cultivators without the active assistance of sugar manufacturers.

A resolution was passed opining that sugar factories in the province should take immediate action as suggested above and opined that demonstration units should be organised by sugar factories. The meeting recommended to sugar factories to purchase projection lanterns for undertaking an educative campaign in favour of cane development in their reserved and assigned areas.

It was also agreed that the extraction of cane for charity should be completely prohibited. While the question of advances to cane-growers by factories was under discussion the Committee resolved that factories should not charge any interest on advances made to cane-growers for any purpose connected with the cultivation of cane.

The Committee resolved that the proposals for reserving and assigning areas for respective factories as explained by the Cane Commissioner may be generally approved.—A.P.

Satyamurthi Out To "Elevate" Controversy

(Continued from Page 12.)

also proclaim to world opinion and even to British opinion and to our own people that the Congress is not asking for the impossible or the unreasonable but that the Congress merely wants to serve the millions of this country so that when India becomes free and self-governing, it will not be an India where a few people will exploit the many but where the masses will be contented and self-respecting. I trust that at least after this statement of mine there will be no attribution of unworthy motives or any misunderstanding of my attitude.—A.P.

TIME DOES NOT FLY— where blending is concerned. Each different grade of Virginia leaf must fulfil its allotted span of summers, slowly maturing, stored in cask. Time is essential to perfect blending.... Time is one of the secrets of Capstan.

Better buy CAPSTAN they're blended better

CAP/143

Ground Being Prepared For Federation

NO FORWARD STEP THIS YEAR LIKELY

Punjab Bill Creates Class Conflict

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, (By Mail.)

To one outside the province it may appear strange that measures professing to help the agriculturist and to prevent dishonesty and unscrupulousness among moneylenders have aroused bitter popular opposition. The fact is that if genuine measures for agricultural relief and for the reform of money lending had been brought forward and the Ministry had tried to enlist the co-operation of other parties in the Assembly, there would have been no trouble, but the bills whatever their professed object may be, have certain vicious features which cannot go unchallenged. Help to the poor agriculturist is a duty which no one can shirk, but what the Opposition in the Assembly objects to is the deliberate attempt to drive a wedge between the agriculturists and non agriculturists, and to heap burdens upon the latter which are regarded as unjust and inequitable. Sir Gokul Chand Narang who has been prominent in his opposition to the bills asked the Ministry to follow the measures adopted in other provinces and States like Baroda, and to remember that there was as much distress among non-agriculturists as among agriculturists. The suspicion that the Bills have been designed to favour one community, to benefit one particular class and to weigh harshly on another, has been largely responsible for the present troubles. The situation demanded that the Ministry should have honestly endeavoured to produce a measure acceptable to all progressive sections in the House. It should have gone further and tried by means of a systematic educative campaign in the province to remove suspicion and apprehension. What the Ministry has actually done is to rely on its party strength in the Assembly and leave the public to itself. In the result the Ministry has missed the opportunity to produce an agreed measure and has raised a ferment in the province which could have well been avoided.

SETTING CLASSES AGAINST EACH OTHER

One of the most serious dangers which autonomous provinces have to guard against is the creation of class conflict or the unjust victimisation of any section. No Ministry, it is true, will be worth its name if it does not put into immediate effect large economic programmes to raise the submerged, to stop exploitation and level up unfair inequalities among the people. But where statesmanship comes in is to see that no unnecessary antagonism is aroused and a friendly atmosphere is created for the proper working of ameliorative measures. The rich have to be prepared to make sacrifices for helping the poor, and the Government itself cannot forget that it has to set the example in sacrifice. If however legislation has the effect of setting agriculturists against non-agriculturists, the urban classes against the rural, or of squeezing out any class or profession which has been holding an honourable place in society, the danger is obvious. It is this lesson which has been brought out clearly by the discussions in the Punjab Legislature. One cannot help feeling that a stormy period is brewing for the province, but, alas, it is only too plain that those at the helm of affairs lack the vision and statesmanship to take a large-minded view of things and find a peaceful solution for the problems.

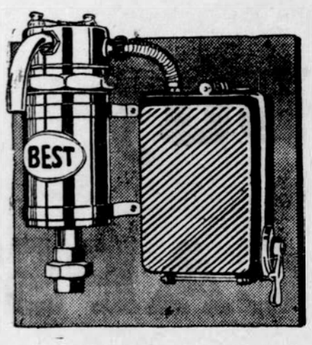
PROBLEM OF FEDERATION

A good deal has appeared this week regarding the prospects of Federation. My enquiries here reveal that no forward step is likely this year at any rate. It is well-known that the Reforms Office which has now an Indian at its head, Sir B. N. Rau, is busy with various problems connected with Federation, but official circles are in no mood at the moment to speak about it. Undoubtedly the most important subject which Lord Linlithgow will have to discuss with the British Cabinet is the Congress attitude to Federation. That however does not appear to be the immediate problem before the Government of India. What still remains undecided is the general draft of the Instrument of Accession with the Princes. After this is settled, and this is hardly likely before the return of Lord Linlithgow, there is the laborious process of concluding the final negotiations with the various States. It is highly improbable that until the negotiations with the Princes are well on their way to completion there will be any serious talks with the Congress. So the anticipations once entertained that as soon as the permanent Viceroy returns he will take up the question of Federation with the Congress seem to be wide of the mark. The only purpose which the London discussions are likely to serve is that they will enable the British Government to understand and appreciate Indian feeling. The ground is certainly being prepared for future talks, but the time for a serious approach to the problem will come next year or even later—after the first hurdle has been crossed. In fact I have even heard it seriously stated in political circles that Lord Linlithgow may have to leave to his successor the task of inaugurating Federation. If, as it looks, Federation is to be delayed, the immediate question is—what about the transition period at the Centre? The present position cannot be continued indefinitely. So far as I can see there is only one way out—a transitional arrangement as suggested in the Madras Assembly's resolution.

COMMITTEES AT WORK

Two Committees are now at work, i.e., the Public Accounts Committee and the Select Committee on the Motor Vehicles Bill. The responsibility of the former is all the greater this year as there is no Standing Finance Committee now in existence. The only opportunity which the members of the Assembly have at present to examine the Government's expenditure in detail is this annual meeting of the Public Accounts Committee—though its work relates only to old accounts and is of a post-mortem nature, I must however voice my old complaint that by closing its discussions to the Press the Government is placing the public at a great disadvantage. There is no reason why important discussions should be held behind closed doors. The Select Committee on the Motor Vehicles Bill, which is under the chairmanship of a non-official, Mr. A. C. Dutt, has so far had a fairly smooth time as both parties are reported to be in a compromising mood. As most of the ticklish questions are coming up only next week, it is still too early to say how the Bill will shape itself in the end. A word of praise is also due to the members of the Railway Standing Finance Committee for the strong stand taken by them against the proposal to bring an All-White Committee to enquire into the working of XB engines. It has served as a timely warning. And if what I hear is true, the Government is now on the look-out for a suitable Indian to serve on the Committee.

Electric Geysers



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BMK 2.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

V U B 244 metres (1.231 kc/s.)
a.m.
8-0 Musical Medley.
TRANSMISSION II
a.m.
11-30 Sunderabai. 11-50 Been, Sarod and Shahnai.
noon
12-0 Gujarati Books talk by Sarla Banerjee.
p.m.
12-15 Recitations from Hindustani Poems by S. Ahmed. 12-25 Vasant Amrit of Surat. 12-35 Market Rates. Announcements. 1-5 Dance Favourites. 5-30 Lalita Gauri. 5-40 Khamsa and Geet. 6-0 Agra School of Music. 6-15 Instrumental Duets 6-25 Sunderbai. 6-50 Rainbow. 7-0 To the Bhumijan. 7-45 Commercial News. 8-0 Recitation from Marathi Poetry by Sanjeevani Marathe. 8-15 Vasant Amrit of Surat. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Namdev talk in Marathi by N. R. Phatak. 9-30 News. 9-45 Ignoramaswamy and Solomon. 10-0 Olga Athaide: Pianoforte Recital. 10-20 Hilda Flanders; Entertainer. 10-30 Symphony Night.

Bombay—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I & II
31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)
a.m.
8-0 Same as in Bombay I. 31.4 metres (9.550 kc/s.) 11-30 Same as in Bombay I.
TRANSMISSION III
61 metres (4.905 kc/s.)
p.m.
5-30 Same as in Bombay I.

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 340 metres (886 kc/s.)
TRANSMISSION I
a.m.
7-0 Clarionet Solo. 7-10 Classical Music. 7-30 Shamimbai. 7-45 Interlude. 7-51 Light Music. 8-10 Aziz and Manoher: Duet. 8-20 Shamimbai. News. 8-40 In English. 8-50 In Hindustani.
TRANSMISSION II
noon
12-0 Delightful Tunes.
p.m.
1-0 Chosen by a Murree Listener. 5-45 Records (Eng.); 6-50 Test commentary.
TRANSMISSION III
p.m.
6-5 Ghulam Najf. 6-45 Test commentary. 7-0 Haider Husain. 7-5 Film Hits. 7-30 For Villagers Only. 8-0 Tulsi Das Day. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Orchestral Concert. 10-0 Story. 10-15 Orchestral Concert (Contd.). 10-50 News. 10-55 Test commentary.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I & II
31.3 metres (9.590 kc/s.)
Programme as in Delhi I
TRANSMISSION III
60 metres (4.995 kc/s.)
p.m.
5-45 Programme as in Delhi I. 6-5 Shamim Bai, Kheyal. 6-45 Programme as in Delhi I. 7-0 Afzal Husain. Naats. 10-50 Programme as in Delhi I. 11-10 Close down.

Peshawar Programme

V U P 200 metres (1,500 kc/s.)
p.m.
5-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 5-40 Karim Dad Khan. 6-0 Nand Kumar. 6-20 Lala Rukh. 6-40 Fasl-i-Bahar. 6-45 Karim Dad Khan. 7-5 Nand Kumar. 7-25 Lala Rukh. 7-45 Readings from Books. 8-0 Karim Dad Khan. 8-15 Hour with Villagers. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Nand Kumar. 10-0 Karim Dad. 10-10 Khyber Radio Orchestra. 10-20 Lala Rukh. 10-40 Items of the Past.

Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)
p.m.
6-30 Musical Concert by Amateurs. 7-30 For Countryside. 8-0 Rashida Begam of Lahore. 8-25 Budh Singh Tan. 8-50 Rashida Begam. 9-5 Airvoice Orchestra. 9-15

Calcutta Programme

V U C 370 metres (810 kc/s.)
(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)
p.m.
12-36 Market Rates. 12-41 Violin and Piano Masters. 1-21 Recital by Joan Cross: Soprano. Weather for Ocean. 1-36 School Broadcast. 1-37 Saujit Nath. Guitar. 2-6 Records Sisir Kumar Bhaduri. 5-6 Children's Corner. 6-6 For Countryside. 6-36 Mahadev Addy. 6-51 Radharani. 7-16 Dabir Khan. 7-51 Higher Education for Girls: Wastage talk by K. D. Ghosh, M.A. 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Radharani. 8-46 Abdul Razzak Khan. 9-1 Commercial News, Weather. 9-6 News. 9-21 George Formby and his Ukulele. 9-36 Beggars and Bulls talk by L. P. Atkinson. 9-51 Ted Frangopoulo.
9-5 Airvoice Orchestra. 9-15 News, and Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Truth is Stranger Than Fiction. 10-0 Budh Singh Tan. 10-25 Rashida Begam. 10-45 Budh Singh Tan.

Lucknow Programme

V U W 293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)
p.m.
6-30 Zohrabai of Patna. 6-50 Abdul Ghani. 7-20 D. T. Joshi. 7-45 Hindi Literature. 8-0 Bhakti Geet. 8-30 D. T. Joshi. 8-45 Abdul Ghani. 8-55 Next Week's Programmes. 9-0 S. N. Chaturvedi. 9-5 Zohrabai. 9-15 News, Weather Report in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Abdul Ghani. 10-10 D. T. Joshi. 10-30 Zohrabai.

Madras—I Programme

V U M 211 metres, (1,420 kc/s)
p.m.
5-30 Manormani Sisters: Vocalists. 6-20 Sahana on the Vina. 6-30 Manormani Sisters. 7-0 World Goes Round. 7-15 K. C. Thyagarajan of Tanjore: Vocalist. 8-15 Carnatic Orchestra. 8-20 K. C. Thyagarajan of Tanjore. 9-15 News, Weather Report Changing Times by G. A. Natesan. 9-45 Vocal and Instrumental Variety Programme.

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres, (4,950 kc/s)
5-30 to 6-0 Programme as in Madras I. 6-0 For Villager (Telugu). 6-30 For Villager (Tamil). 7-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Madras I. 9-45 Arnold Bake. 10-15 For Dancers only.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ 13.93 m. (21.53 Mc/s)
GSH 13.97 m. (21.47 Mc/s)
GSG 16.86 m. (17.79 Mc/s)
GSG (to 9-30 p.m.) 16.86 m.) (17.79 Mc/s)
GSF 19.82 m. (15.14 Mc/s)
p.m.
7-30 Radio Version. 8-30 Cinema Organ Programme. 9-0 Test Commentary. 9-5 Sonata Recital. 9-30 News. 9-50 Hawaiian Music. 10-0 Test Commentary. 10-10 Cafe Colette Orchestra. 10-55 Test Commentary.
10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programme.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY

(ON FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Fail (Nagpur	7 40	17 45
Calcutta Mail (Cheoki)	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr. H.M
Frontier Mail (Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers	8 40

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

Mails, Express and Passenger trains.
Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35
Delhi Express	6 0
Gujarat Mail	6 45
Kathiawar Mail	7 25
Frontier Mail	8 15
The Flying Ranee (Mondays only) from Surat	*9 48
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Mondays) from Surat	10 58
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 0
Kathiawar Express	18 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33

*In Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesdays.

Departures from Bombay Central.

Kathiawar Express	8 45
Baroda Passenger	9 25
Ahmedabad Passenger	13 50
The Flying Ranee (Saturdays only) to Surat	15 10
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Saturdays) to Surat	18 5
Gujarat Mail	20 25
Frontier Mail	21 30
Kathiawar Mail	21 50
Delhi Express	22 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	22 25

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward pas-

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON—BOMBAY (via Poona.)
Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.
Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 7-24 p.m.
Delivery: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.
BOMBAY—LONDON (via Poona.)
Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.
Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.
BOMBAY—COLOMBO (via Poona).
Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.
Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 7-15 a.m.
COLOMBO BOMBAY (via Poona.)
Delivery: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday 6 p.m.

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For a little more than what you pay for cheap bulbs, you can NOW get a BIJLEE—with its CHEMICALLY PROTECTED FILAMENT.
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BIJLEE Chemically Protected Filament BULBS

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1937

A RECORD YEAR

New Business Exceeds - - -	Rs. 2.02 Crores
Total Business Exceeds - - -	Rs. 8.43 Crores
Assets Exceed - - - - -	Rs. 1.13 Crores
Premium Income Exceeds - - -	Rs. 42 lacs

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YOUTH DEFIES THE SOCIAL CODE—
Asserts its right to live and love by the laws of creation, not the laws of men.
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"SINS OF CHILDREN"
INSPIRED BY THE BEST-SELLING BOOK OF ALL TIME.....CHAS. W. SHELDON'S "IN HIS STEPS"
which sold over
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"JURY'S EVIDENCE"
A Dramatic Murder Story
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MARGARET LOCKWOOD
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Producers: GENERAL FILMS
Acclaimed the Best Social Picture of 1938
Starring:
BIMLA KUMARI & NANDREKAR
with an ALL-STAR Cast
IMPERIAL CINEMA
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The RAGE of B'bay At Present Is
"RAJKUMARI"

Starring:
LALITA PAVAR
SUPER CINEMA 5-15, 8, 10-45
To-morrow Matinee 2-30 p. m.

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THEY'RE SO PERFECTLY SENSATIONAL TOGETHER.. it's the year's romantic comedy sensation!
WILLIAM POWELL
at his debonair best!
ANNABELLA
in her first American-made picture!
The BARONESS and the BUTLER
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 13, 1994
Muslim: Jamad-ul-Avval 26, 1357
Parsi: Behman 23, 1307
Hightide: 10-39, 22-22
Lowtide: 3-41, 16-43
Sunrise: 6h. 13m
Sunset: 7h. 17m.

Domestic Occurence

OBITUARY.

Ghandhi Thakurdas Atmaram Solicitor, senior partner of Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., died on Sunday night. Uthamna ceremonies on Monday, at 4 p.m. (B. T.) at his place of residence, at 333 Sandhurst Road, Shrinivas Building, Bombay, No. 4.

FELLOWSHIP UNION.

The annual general meeting of the union will be held on Wednesday, the 27th July, 1938, at 5-15 p.m. at the Fellowship School premises. Tanker Villa, Gowalia Tank.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

The Governor of Bombay received Sardar V. N. Mutalik at Government House, on Saturday.

Mr. E. M. Nanavatty lunched at Government House, on Saturday.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. Mohd. Amin, Bar-at-Law, will deliver a lecture on "Islam's Contribution to Modern Civilization", today (Monday) at 4-30 p.m. in Anjuman-i-Islam High School.

K. B. BHABHA HOSPITAL AND SIR C. J. R. DISPENSARY BANDRA.

During the month of June 1938.- Indoor new cases 73, Outdoor new cases 931, Average Indoor daily old and new cases 23.8 and Average outdoor daily old and new cases 100.0.

BAND AT EMPRESS GARDENS, POONA.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. G. C. Bampfied, O.B.E. and the Officers of the 3rd Bn. 8th Punjab Regiment the Band will play at Empress Gardens, Poona, on Tuesday, 26th July 1938, from 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting.

INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS CONFRONTING PARSIS.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Parsi Association, Sir H. M. Mehta, will speak on "Industrial problems confronting the Parsis community to-day (Monday) at Sir Jivanji Modi Memorial Hall, Apllo Street, Fort, Sir Jehangir Boman Behram, will preside.

WIDOW REMARRIAGE ACT ANNIVERSARY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association a public meeting to celebrate the anniversary of the passing of the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act will be held in the Prarthana Mandir today (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mrs. Jayashree Raiji, Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Dr. K. J. Desai, Mr. V. N. Naik and Mr. R. R. Sabnis will address the meeting. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh will preside

MALARIA CARRYING MOSQUITO.

List of places in Bombay City where Anopheles stephensi, the Malaria carrying mosquito, was detected breeding during the week ending July 16.

Nawab Tank Road, Nos. 23-25 (Building under construction) Collection of water in the room; Connought Road, No. 20 (Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co. Ltd.) Underground masonry tank; Parel Chawl Road, Digvijay Mill roof gutter; Supparibag Road, Jam Mill No. 1 roof gutters; Kalachowky Road, Western India Mill roof gutters; Kalachowky Road, Western India Mill roof gutters and Supparibag Road, Morarji Goculdas Mill roof gutters.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"It Happened one Night" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Vivacious Lady" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Jury's Evidence" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Sins of Children" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Vanishing Legion" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Baghban" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Jailor" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Lakshmiche Khel" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Abhagin" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
METRO—"The Baroness and the Butler" Daily at 5-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Her Jungle Love" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Path of Glory" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Ebb Tide" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kunku" Daily time as usual
REGAL—"Joy of Living" Daily at 4 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—We Three" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Rajkumari" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Knight without Armour" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GHATKOPAR SARVAJANIK JIVADAYA KHATA.

The Hon. Secretaries, Jiva Daya Khata, Ghatkopar, write that the Sansta has received the donations as under for purchasing lands:—

Messrs. Maneklal Chunilal Shah Rs. 3,000, Ratilal Vadilal Poonamchand Rs. 501, Dhirajlal Vadilal Poonamchand Rs. 501, and Kakubhai Jivandas Rs. 501.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION.

Prof. D'Andrade and Mr. Marathe will meet their students in Modern Philosophy and Radio Communication to-day at 6-30 p.m. in Wilson College; Rev. Fr. Duhr and Dr. Valvalkar will meet their students in German and the Hindu View of Social Organisation to-day at 6-30 p.m. respectively, in St. Xavier's College and the South-Wing, University Bldg., Profs. Phatak and Patankar will meet their students in Ruia and Khalsa College in Marathi Literature and Wireless respectively, to-day at 7 p.m.

"INDIA & THE WORLD TO-DAY."

A series of Lectures Organised by the Bombay Congress Socialist Party at Blavatsky Lodge, will commence on Saturday 30th July at 6-30 p.m. with Mr. Purshottam Tricumda's "Back from the War Zone" Mr. Purshottam returns from Europe a couple of days earlier. Other lectures in the Series are Achyut Patwardhan on "Now is the Time", Professor Dantwala an "Europe Expects every Indian to do his Duty", M. R. Masani on "If Congress were to Accept Federation", The fifth lecture will be by Acharya Narendra Deo or Mr. Sampurnanand admission 4 annas to cover the cost.

BOMBAY BENGALEES' DURGA PUJA.

(From A Correspondent.)

In a meeting of the Bengali residents of Bombay North, with Sj. J. C. Maitra in the Chair, it was decided to celebrate the Durga Puja at Dadar this year and an Executive Committee with the following Office-bearers was elected for the purpose:—

President: Sj. K. C. Biswas.

Vice-Presidents:—Messrs. J. C. Maitra, K. C. Pakrasi, S. N. Dey, P. Roy, S. N. Guha, G. N. Banerji, D. L. Sen, Prof. B. B. Sen Gupta, Drs. S. K. Bose, and B. K. Banerji.

Treasurer: Sj. D. T. Chatterji.

General Secretary: Sj. B. D. Chatterji.

Joint Secretaries: Messrs. J. M. Lala, A. K. Das Gupta, T. N. Sen, and S. C. Chowdhury.

GREAT FRIEND OF SHARE-HOLDERS

Tribute To Late Sir Nowroji Saklatvala

Mr. Sorab R. Davar, M.L.C. writes:—

The death of Sir Nowroji Saklatvala removes the most prominent figure from the industrial world of India. The share-holders and investors of joint stock companies in this country have lost in him a genuine friend, who was always ready and willing to carefully listen to their point of view and do all he could with a view to inspire their confidence and give them justice. His commanding presence in the Chair of the numerous companies over which he held sway, inspired confidence among investors and share-holders and his excellent manners, as well as unassuming disposition, went a long way to make him universally popular and respected among them all.

I knew Sir Nowroji almost from my boyhood as a first class cricketer and later on in the business world, as well as in connection with companies under his charge. He was always frank in his discussions and never took a wrong advantage of his position.

FRIEND OF SHARE-HOLDERS.

One personal instance may be cited to show the length to which he was prepared to go in order to meet the share-holders' grievances. It was in connection with the Central India Spinning and Weaving Company Ltd., that I, in collaboration with three other colleagues, pressed for a Committee, at one of its meetings, some years ago, for investigating the internal affairs of the Company, in co-operation with the Board, with a view to suggest such improvements as may be necessary. It will be observed by all, who are in touch with Company Management and organization, that, this demand on the part of share-holders to interfere in the internal management could have been very easily brushed aside on the technical objection of Law, but to my great satisfaction I found that Sir Nowroji Saklatvala, who was the Chairman, readily acceded to this rather unusual demand. The result was that we worked in co-operation with the Board of Directors for three years, during which time we met repeatedly both at the Board Meetings and privately and made searching investigations into the books and vouchers of the Company. We suggested various changes, which were readily given effect to. All this time, I and my colleagues were treated with the utmost cordiality and courtesy.

The result was that the Company, which prior to that investigation was paying its dividends out of its Reserve Fund, began to make profits. When we parted as best of friends there was no one more enthusiastic and generous than Sir Nowroji Saklatvala, in expressing his gratitude and thanks for our work, in the open meeting of the share-holders, and a paragraph was also inserted to that effect in the Company's annual report of that year.

If we had Managing Agents and Managing Directors of the type of Sir Nowroji Saklatvala in all our Joint Stock Company, I feel certain, that they would have more harmony, greater efficiency in management and less agitation among share-holders and investors, either for the amendment of the Companies Act or on other grounds. I thus cannot help feeling that the share-holding public in India has lost a genuine friend in the death of the great industrialist.

RAJPUTANA TEAM RETURNS

BOMBAY, July 23

Mr. D. D. Begg, Hon. Secretary Rajputana Cricket Club, writes under date Bombay July 23:—

As promised while landing at Bombay yesterday with the Rajputana C. C. team returned from England, I give below my preliminary statement.

With the approval of my Tour Committee held this morning in Bombay, I beg to state that due to the failure of Messrs. Orientourist Limited of Bombay and London (who had the full contract of our tour Bombay to Bombay), we were compelled to curtail our tour unavoidably for which my Committee are taking necessary steps as per terms of the agreement signed with this firm.

There are certain other reasons also which need a minute examination by my committee before they are in a position to make a definite statement on the tour. It is expected that they will make this statement as soon as investigations are over.

At this stage my committtee feels its duty once more to thank H. H. the Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar, H. H. the Maharawal of Dungarpur, the Nawab of Pataudi, Lt. Col. A. T. Houldcroft and many other friends of the team who took special interest and rendered solid help at critical junctures of the tour.

LATE DR. KAIKHASHRU N. BAHADURJI

40th Death Anniversary Observance

The 40th death anniversary of late Dr. Kaikhashru Nusserwanji Bahadurji will be observed on August 6th (Saturday) evening, under the presidency of Dastur Sardar Khan Bahadur Noshirwan Kekobad of Poona. The functions have been organised by Mr. Framroze Ardeshar Dubash, this year also, as he has been doing ever since the death of his late brother, Hormasji.

After the Jashan ceremony, Navjote ceremony of children of poor parents will be performed. Thereafter, if funds permit the wedding ceremony of a couple will also be performed. After speeches suitable to the occasion a joint dinner will follow. Mr. Dubash expects his co-religionists to help him to carry out successfully the functions arranged in memory of the great doctor.

ALLEGED STABBING OF SHOP-KEEPER

Suspect Arrested

A sweetmeat shop-keeper at Bhuleshwar was stabbed at dusk on Sunday.

It was stated that one Durlabhdas Ranchhoddas Mehta, refused to part with rupees ten to one Shankar Jetharam Dave, on demand, when a quarrel ensued, resulting, it is alleged, in the latter stabbing Mehta with a knife near the region of the heart.

The assailant was arrested on the spot. Mehta was admitted in J. J. Hospital. for treatment.

MANUFACTURE OF "GUL" FROM DATE-PALM JUICE

The following is a short account of the working of the Hosur Centre, District Belgaum, from Mr. B. V. Kale, local representative of the A. I. V. I. Association:—

The work of the tapping of the trees commenced on the 7th February, 1938 and continued till 28th March, 1938. The work could not be continued thereafter, as it had rained on the 28th March. Thus total number of days of actual work was 49; 60 trees were selected for tapping. For the first 7 days, 12 trees were tapped daily. Later on, 20 trees were tapped every day.

The total quantity of juice extracted from all trees was 3726 lbs., from which 588 lbs., of "gul" was prepared. Some quantity of juice was spoiled on account of weather conditions.

The actual cost of fuel was Rs. 2 only. Dry leaves of the date palm trees were collected by the warkers in the evening and they were used as fuel.

It was found that to some extent hot weather was not suitable for the process of manufacturing "gul" from the juice.

The work of the tapping of 60 trees and of manufacturing "gul" from the juice could be done by one experienced trapper, with the help of one or two assistants under him; 20 trees could be tapped every day and about 17 lbs. "gul" prepared. The value of this "gul" will be about 12 annas.

Exclusive of the cost of fuel or other miscellaneous expanses, the net daily income of the family of tapper will be 8 annas, and this income in this part is sure to give him some relief.

The number of candidates trained at the centre was 14. Seven of these candidates can independently do the work of panboiling, etc.

VITHALNAGAR EXPERIMENT

Report of the date-palm "gul" class conducted at Vithalnagar under the auspices of the All-India Village Industries Association received from Mr. Shiv Balak Bisen.

The toddy-gul class was opened at Vithalnagar under the auspices of the All-India Village Industries Association out of the grant received from the Government of Bombay for the purpose, and class began on Jan. 19-1938 and lasted upto Feb. 21-1938. Abdul Shamad, a tapper from Bengal, was engaged as an instructor. Forty applications from intending students were received, but only seven applicants were admitted to the class. The students selected belonged to the class of people owning date-palm trees.

Palm juice was at first boiled in earthen pots as is done in Bengal, but subsequently experiments were also made to boil the juice in iron pans. Forty trees in all were engaged for tapping, of which, at a time, about eight to fourteen trees were used.

The total quantity of juice extracted from all the trees weighed 527 lbs., out of which gul weighing about 60 lbs. was produced. Thus the propotion of production of gul to the juice used comes to about to 11¼ per cent. The holding of the class showed that production of gul from date-palm and other trees can become an important subsidiary industry in rural areas, provided the industry receives sufficient encouragement from Government.

"SHOWED REMARKABLE MEDICAL PROGRESS IN J. J. HOSPITAL"

Medical Students' Tribute To Lt.-Col. S. S. Vajifdar

The Chairman and the members of the Farewell Committee arranged to meet Lt.-Col. S. S. Vazifdar. I.M.S., Senior Physician J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College, and Mrs. Vazifdar at the Town Hall on Sunday at 5 p.m., when Lt.-Col. S. L. Bhatia presided.

The President while paying his tribute referred to the distinghished services of Lt.-Col. S. S. Vazifdar tendered to the institution for the last 15 years,—ever since he joined them in 1923, and how during his remarkable career both in the Hospital and in the College by dint of sheer merit and hard work he earned distinction and reputation as a great and competent teacher. He expressed his sincere regret at his early departure from their company.

Thakor V. Patel, Hon. General Secretary, then addressing the guest on behalf of the students of the Grant Medical College appreciated his kindness in accepting this address from them on the eve of his retirement from the service, and referred to the great achievement of 30 long and strenuous years of work, in His Majesty's Indian Medical Service, and his services to the sick and wounded in different theatres of the Great War. The 13 years of Superintendentship showed a remarkable period of medical progress and activity in the City of Bombay. As monuments of sound advice, the Byramjee Jeejibhoy Hospital for Children, the Ellappa Balaram Hospital and the Sassoon Hospital and the recently constructed Housemen's Quarters will for ever remain to his credit. The gigantic task of the J. J. Hospital expansion and development will remain to be appreciated

A SKILLED PHYSICIAN

Next he referred to the professor's skill as Physician to the J. J. Hospital and the satisfactory development of the system of appointing honorary medical officers on the staff of the J. J. Hospital.

Lastly, after paying high tribute to his work in the important subject of Medicine, he referred to the honoured guest's gifts of clinical teaching, and respectfully bade farewell with kind wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Vazifdar.

The honoured guest then thanked the students and all the members present both on his behalf and on behalf of Mrs. Vajifdar for the kind farewell address given to them. In the course of his reply he also stated that Hindi or Hindusthani should be the "Lingua Franca" of India in view of various difficulties encountered by the student population. Concluding he opined that the Medical Profession was a poorly paid one when compared with the Screen and the Bar.

SOUVENIR AND PORTRAIT.

The President then had the pleasure to present to Mr. Vajifdar a silver casket, and also unveiled his portrait.

The members present were entertained to refreshments. The students of the college had an interesting programme of entertainment, such as camp-fire, garba dance, Indian orchestra and lastly a play entitled "Psychological Stew" by Dr. H. B. Parelwala.

DECCAN STATE PEOPLES' SABHA

Working Committee's Resolutions

(From A Correspondent)

MIRAJ (By Mail).

The Working Committee of the Deccan State Peoples' Sabha which met at Ugar Khurd on the 17th instant, passed the following resolutions:—

The Working Committee congratulated the Mansa, Wala Ramdurg, Jamkhandi, and Laxmeswar People and the Ramdurg and Laxmeswar committees and thanked the Darbars, who ultimately accepted the demands of their subjects.

It expressed strong protest against the orders passed on Mr. K. F. Nariman and Dr. Pattabhi by the Hyderabad State.

It decided to start a District Sabha for each State before the 1st October 1938.

A bulletin will be published occasionally giving authoritative information regarding the working of the branches of the Sabha in various States.

The five secretaries have distributed among themselves the propaganda work to be done in the Deccan States within the next few months.

Out of 15, eight members of the Working Committee were present.

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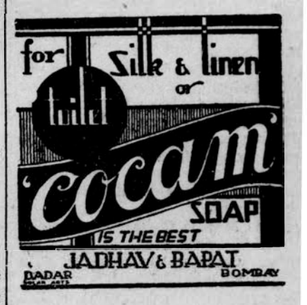

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'Swaraj' Editor's Unconditional Apology

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Defamation proceedings instituted by Mr. G. Y. Katkade, Administrative Officer, District School Board, Nasik, in the Court of the City Magistrate, Nasik, against the Editor of "Swaraj", Bombay, for publishing alleged defamatory matter regarding Mr. Katkade's work as administrative officer in the issue of "Swaraj" dated September 6, 1937, terminated, and the suit was compounded after sincere regrets had been expressed and an unconditional apology tendered by the accused in the Court on the 19th inst.—A. P.

SRI VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY, POONA.

(From Our Correspondent)

Swami Sambhuddhananda, President Sri Rama Krishna Ashram, Khar, visited Poona and delivered two interesting lectures, under the auspices of the Sri Vivekananda Society, Poona, on the 19th and 20th July at Sardar Moodliar's Hall. On the first day the Swamiji lectured on the "Religion we need to-day," and on the second day, "The Ideas and ideals of Karma Yoga."

AKHIL GOLE VAIDYAKIYA SAMAJ SEVA SANGH

Under the auspices of the Akhil Gole Vaidyakiya Samaj Seva Sangh of Bombay, a sendoff was given to Dr. R. R. Thakar, who is sailing in the next week to represent India at the forthcoming 13th session of the International Homoeopathic Medical League to be held at Nice next month. Dr. R. M. Bhoir was in the chair.

"GOOD AND EVIL ASPECTS OF HUMAN NATURES."

At the hall of the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society at Dady Seth House, 3rd floor, Cawasji Patel Street, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala, Advocate, will give a talk on "The Good and Evil Aspects of Human Nature." All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

Meakin Cup Match Postponed

Saturday's match, the first semi-final, in the Meakin Cup Football Tournament, between the Cheshire Regiment and the Lincolnshire Regiment, was postponed due to heavy rain.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 25, 1938

COASTAL TRADE OF INDIA

It was stated in a recent press message from Simla that among the official Bills likely to be brought before the Central Assembly during the Simla session is one to amend the Indian Coasting Trade Act of 1850 which is an old statute of the East India Company retained after the assumption of authority by the British Crown. Under the provisions of this Act, the Indian coastal trade is open to the shipping of all nations without any restriction. It is expected that the amendment now proposed will seek to empower the Government to make such restrictions on the use of coastal waters as they may consider necessary. The reason for the enactment of such a measure during the early days of British rule was rather ingeniously pointed out by the Hon. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu in the Council of State last September. India was not then under the British Crown. Britain at that time was the most powerful maritime country and did not fear any competition. Such legislation, therefore, was presumably necessary in order to legalise the British intrusion into the coastal trade in India without any danger to British shipping. It is the classic British method of maintaining formal equality while obtaining substantial benefits.

What Britishers Want

The Indian coastal trade is supposed to be open to all comers but, in fact, it has been dominated and controlled hitherto by British shipping which is natural considering not only the stage of its development but also the fact of British political hold over India. But the British shipping interests have not been satisfied with this. Even before the War, there was a demand by British commercial interests to repeal the Act in favour of British shipping so as to prohibit all but British shipping from participating in the coastal trade of India. Coastal reservation which is poison when Indians demand it is meat when British interests demand it not only in Britain but even in India. With the outbreak of the war, however, foreign competition declined and the proposal of British interests was dropped. But with the return of peace, the position changed and the demand was revived particularly because there was an amount of surplus tonnage lying at British ports for which suitable employment could not be found. In 1916-17, there was a conference of British shipping interests in whose report also there was a definite proposal for the repeal of this Act of 1850 in the interest of British shipping. When the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee appointed by the Government conducted their enquiry, it was the unanimous opinion of all witnesses who appeared before the Committee that that Act should be repealed with a view to the exclusion of foreigners from the coastal trade. British commercial interests, no doubt, favoured this proposal in order to prevent non-Britishers from coming into the coastal trade and to keep the coastal trade of India as their own preserve. The Indian Mercantile Marine Committee, in fact, definitely recommended that the Indian Coasting Trade Act of 1850 should be repealed with a view to the eventual reservation of the Indian coasting trade for shipping companies whose controlling interests are predominantly Indian. But the Government refused to take any action on this central recommendation of the Committee because they apprehended that if the Indian Coasting Trade Act was once repealed, it would have to be replaced by legislation introducing a system of licenses or permits in order to secure the reservation of the Indian coastal trade for ships whose ownership and controlling interests are Indian.

Fighting On Two Fronts

It is, therefore, a matter of more than ordinary interest as to why the Government who have all along disapproved the proposal for the repeal of the Act suddenly decided to do so some time ago. The explanation of this change in attitude does not lie in any newborn sympathy for incipient Indian shipping, but in the intrusion of Japanese shipping in the Indian coastal traffic. British shipping interests as well as the Government of India were alarmed at the systematic invasion of the Indian coastal trade by Japanese shipping during the last two or three years. So long as it was a question of Indian shipping interests having to face the unequal competition of powerful British shipping the Government, who are supposed to look after the material and moral well-being of the people, declined to take any notice of the complaints and grievances of national shipping. It has been estimated that since the beginning of this century, nearly 20 to 25 Indian shipping companies, large and small, were floated at different ports, whose authorised capital has been calculated at Rs. 10 crores. Most of these concerns have gone into liquidation, partly no doubt, owing to inexperience in this line but mainly owing to drastic rate wars and similar methods of competition carried on by the established British shipping companies. In fact, the Indian shipping companies have had to fight on two fronts since the last War. On the one hand, they have had to face the opposition of the British shipping companies which did not welcome the efforts of a unit of the British Commonwealth to participate in its own home waters; on the other hand, the intrusion of stray non-British steamers has also adversely affected Indian shipping enterprise from time to time. And yet the coasting trade of a country is regarded universally as a domestic trade in which foreign flags cannot engage as of right but to which they may be admitted as an act of grace. Both the Agreement as to British Commonwealth Merchant Shipping Legislation of 1931 and the Statute of Westminster empower a British Dominion to regulate its coastal trade and its shipping in whatever way it chooses. Not only are similar powers and rights denied to India but Sections 115 and 116 of the new Constitution have on the contrary rendered impossible any distinction being drawn between British and Indian shipping so as to preclude the adoption of any measures for the protection or promotion of Indian national shipping. In the present delicate and tense international situation wherein new forces have emerged in the neighbourhood of the Indian Ocean both in Africa and in the Far East, the Government of India themselves realise the risks, economic as well as strategic, involved in leaving the coastal trade of India open to all in-comers. In other words, they want to preserve the coastal trade of India for British shipping in which term, of course, they graciously include Indian shipping but whose share, in fact, is insignificant. In principle, therefore, the Government themselves have recognised the need for regulating the coastal trade of India instead of leaving it open for the intrusion of any and every type of tonnage. But the proposed repeal of the Indian Coasting Trade Act will not promote the interests of Indian shipping. It will tend to consolidate further the so-called "Empire shipping" in which Indian shipping has not been given its place due to it as an important maritime unit of Commonwealth. It would be of no avail to abolish the Indian Coasting Trade Act without adopting some positive and constructive method of regulating the coastal trade in order to implement the policy for the development of an Indian mercantile marine.

Linguistic Provinces

The Working Committee of the Congress has given the anticipated reply to the deputations which waited upon it from Andhra, Kerala and Karnatak to urge upon it the immediate need of establishing linguistic provinces. While the Congress is committed to the policy of redistribution of provinces on a linguistic and cultural basis, the Working Committee rightly thinks it is premature to make it an issue of the moment. It would be obviously suicidal to divert national energies into such channels when the urgent need of the hour is to marshal all our strength for gaining the main objective of independence. Minor reforms like the redistribution of provinces will inevitably come in its wake. While thus there is widespread sympathy with the people of Andhra, Kerala and Karnatak on their natural aspirations, the impatience they are evincing in pressing their demand cannot be appreciated. The agitation that has been carried is not merely fissiparous, but in some cases even mischievous as can be seen from the recent personal aspersions cast upon Mr. C. Rajagopalachari. We appeal to the people of those would-be-provinces not to be misled by narrow, short-sighted and parochial considerations at the present moment. They would be actually harming their own cause by untimely propaganda either against the Working Committee or trusted leaders like Mr. Rajagopalachari. We particularly deprecate the talk heard in certain quarters of leading deputations to the British Government for this purpose. The people in Andhra, Kerala and Karnatak have always rendered a worthy account of themselves in the fight for freedom. Let them prepare single-mindedly for the greater struggle that lies ahead of all of us, confident in the assurance that their legitimate demands will be fulfilled in due time.

HINDUS & HYDERABAD

Ecclesiastical Department

By R. B. Sharma
III

Sir William Barton has rightly observed that there has been a systematic attempt to make Hyderabad the centre of Islamic culture and influence in India. Mr. John Law, who wrote a book on Hyderabad in 1914, with the help of Government servants and of the present Prime Minister, Sir Akbar Hydari, observes, "in fact I noticed inertia in the districts, that I have never found in British India. In vain I looked for modern Hindu temples. The ruins of old ones I found, but I saw less if any, Hindu temples that have been built during the time of the Nizam. Even in religion the Hindu appears to be apathetic under Mahomedan rule. Mosques I saw everywhere, but when I asked where do Hindus worship, I was shown ruined temples on hills outside cities. Or I was told, the Hindus go to the Godavari—their sacred river."

Religious Condition.

This picture of the religious condition of Hindus holds good even to-day. On the one hand, it is asserted that the State has no religion, but a glance at the activities of the Ecclesiastical Department discloses that it is a religious department of an Islamic State. In fact, a layman from districts visiting the head office of the department in Hyderabad questioned a respectable gentleman that he found a separate department for improving condition of the Muslims, but no arrangements were made to look after the spiritual benefit of 85 per cent of the population. How the department shuns annual report is evident from the fact that for 10 years no report was published. Perhaps, the department does not like publicity lest it might be the subject of criticism.

A glance at the budget will show that not only preachers and propagandists are employed in the State, but even in British India, in large number, for the spread of religion. Yet, the writer of the decennial report has the temerity to state that for the improvement of the Muslims efforts are made by non-officials, but the staff and the activities and the duties assigned to servants tell a different tale. Let the department publish the list of persons employed with their salary and this will throw a flood of light on the activities of the department.

Even the decennial report contains the astounding news that as if the Ecclesiastical Budget was not enough for Islamic propaganda, the P.W.D. department was pleased to build Mosques in 1340, 1341 and 1343 F, at the cost of Rs. 119,223, 81,012 and 33,380 respectively from its own Budget and to hand over the same to the Ecclesiastical Department. That is how general departments help Islamic propaganda. The Educational grants serve the same purpose.

Expenditure on Education

Compulsory Primary Education

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 5.)

Adventures Of A Roving Reporter

IN COLOMBO & SINGAPORE

Horrible Housing Conditions

By KHWAJA AHMAD ABBAS
II

"It has often been said that the foreign visitor to a country sees only what he goes out to see, and, though this is not always true, it is fairly often true. We travel in search of corroborative detail for our prejudices..... I am, at least, optimist enough to believe that one person in a hundred, who has resided in or visited a country, can talk intelligently and disinterestedly about it. He must, of course, have prejudices in its favour, because unless you have prejudices in favour of a country or a cause, you cannot see the best of it: you cannot even understand it. But he must also have a double mind which, while it is steeped in prejudice, can, at the same time, free itself from prejudice, in the interests of truth."

——ROBERT LYND in "In Defence of Pink."

Somewhere between SINGAPORE and HONGKONG:
S.S. "Conte Verde": July 7.

As I sit down to write my impressions of Colombo and Singapore, I am naturally reminded of my life-long prejudice against tourists, who rush through a city or country in a few hours and then produce a pretentious book, presuming to describe the land and its people, their religious beliefs, their social customs and political problems with an overbearing air of authority. Am I rendering myself open to the same charge? I hope not. I have no pretensions to be an authority on Colombo or Singapore, at either of which places I spent only a few hours. But a journalist, even in a few hours, may observe some interesting things, collect some useful data, and learn some significant facts about a place from reliable residents which he may honestly put down, leaving his readers to take them for what they are worth. And, if in this process, he can communicate to them some of the joy and thrill of travelling, of seeing new lands and meeting different people, then he may surely consider himself amply rewarded.

"Pearl Of The Orient"

We touched Colombo late in the afternoon on the 30th of June, and I must confess that the first sight of the fabled "Pearl of the Orient" was rather disappointing. One had imagined Ravan's Lanka, with all its mythological associations, to be an enchanted land. At least, I expected it to be a fair isle with a palm-fringed beach, the surf beating on the sands where once the plucky little sailing boats of the Arabs, and later, the schooners of the European merchants and colonists had found a welcome retreat from the ravages of the India Ocean. But we saw nothing but a long waterfront, studded with a line of ugly tin sheds stretching for miles. And to crown them all, as a symbol of this commercial civilization, with which Ceylon has been saddled, perhaps as a result of Rama's curse, stood a huge monstrous sign "Ceylon For Good Tea." And one was instantly reminded of the European-owned tea plantations of Ceylon, which are as notorious for the exploitation of Labour as the tea estates of Assam. No, I am afraid Ceylon has not chosen a happy slogan to greet the passing tourist.

A Typically Indian City

We were allowed only four hours' "shore leave" in Colombo and so I was lucky in meeting a college friend of mine, to whom I had written earlier and who had brought his car so that we could go round the city without losing much time. The main business quarters are just alongside the jetty, and I found that most of the shops dealt in curios—gems and jewellery, ivory work, silverware of exquisite workmanship, and an amazing variety of little things made of cocoanut shell and tortoise shell. Leaving this part of the city, which is no way different to similar quarters in Bombay, Calcutta or Madras, we went in the narrower streets of the main city. This is what our foreign friends on board later described the "colourful and the noisy East," but to me it seemed depressingly like an extension of the Bhendi Bazar and Kalbadevi of Bombay and the Dariba of Delhi. Indeed, except for the language spoken, which is Sinhalese, Ceylon is characteristically an Indian city. I was not at all surprised to find even the inevitable Irani restaurant, but I was amused by its sign-board which read: "Bombay Eating House." I wish our Bombay restauranteurs were half as candid and businesslike in labelling themselves! The scheme of the city is the same as in any other colonial city of the British Empire. There is a clean large

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 1.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

RACIALISM IN ITALY

It is not surprising that the Fascist Party should have adopted a policy of racialism or that Signor Mussolini should now make a "concrete move" in a racial campaign in Italy by expelling the Rome correspondent of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. The significance of the campaign lies in the fact that Il Duce, having so far kept in abeyance one of the fundamental principles of Fascism, has now chosen to embark upon it. It is an important hint to the "democratic world" and it is a gesture of solidarity with the Nazis, an unmistakable strengthening of the Rome-Berlin axis. Such solidarity based on racialism contains the seeds of its own destruction—a conflict in the long run between the Roman and the Nordic Aryan. But in the meantime its dangers to the world are obvious. Yet Mr. Chamberlain ignores them and persists in his "realism" which means surrender to the axis. Incidentally it is interesting to note that His Holiness has at last discovered the dangers of "exaggerated nationalism" and racialism. We wish he had done so while bestowing benedictions on the Fascist Franco.

COURAGEOUS ACTION

When Doctor Khare committed the blunder of ignoring the Parliamentary Sub-Committee and the Working Committee, the enemies of the Congress greeted his action with ill-concealed enthusiasm. They gloated over a distinguished Congressman's defiance of Congress discipline and actually overwhelmed him with officious advice and encouragement. Their motives are obvious. To them nothing is more welcome than acts injurious to the great organisation and its cause. Their jubilation over what they fondly hoped was disaster to the Congress has, unhappily for them, been short-lived. Doctor Khare has realised his mistake as also its danger to the Congress and, under the instructions of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee, has placed the resignation of himself and his Cabinet in the hands of the Governor.

CONGRESS, NOT "CONSTITUTION"

We congratulate Doctor Khare on the courage with which he has vindicated his loyalty to the great institution to which he belongs and to the fact that he is, first and last, the servant of the Congress. The Working Committee will we have no doubt, deal effectively with the troubles that have been an unenviably ugly feature of the political life of the Central Provinces. But the Khare episode has, in the meantime, spoiled the game of the enemies of the Congress. They have been seeking desperately to foster an impression that the Constitution, so graciously granted by the British Parliament, was supreme over the Congress. It is nothing of the kind. A Congressman owes allegiance to the Congress, and its constitution and not to the India Act. This is the fundamental basis of Congress policy. And it is in this spirit alone that Congress has accepted office. Congress has taken charge of Provincial Government to work not the "Constitution" but the cause and objective for which it stands.

PARTING OF WAYS

In a statement to the "Manchester Guardian" Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has summed up the impressions about his recent visit to Britain and also given an opportune warning to the British people. Jawaharlal found less of the characteristic British complacency about the Indian problem and a keener desire to understand if not appreciate it. Even if this feeling arises from a lively anxiety about the part India would play in a world crisis, it is to be welcomed. For it marks the beginning, however dim, of a new psychological atmosphere, which properly fostered may avoid a fresh conflict between Britain and India. A crisis is bound to be precipitated in the near future unless the right of Indians to frame a constitution for themselves is granted. The Congress is uncompromising in its resistance to the federal scheme as envisaged in the Government of India Act. If on its part the British Government is determined to force this unwanted constitution upon India a clash is not merely inevitable but imminent. The Congress has long since placed its cards on the table.

BRITAIN'S CHOICE

"It is now for the British Government to move in the matter" as Jawaharlal affirms, and, instead of repeating that the framework of the Government of India Act must stand, they must say that the Government of India Act is a temporary expedient and will have to be scrapped in order to give place to a constitution drafted by the Indian people themselves. There is no way out. Nothing can be clearer than this statement. India will no longer remain as a vassal of British Imperialism. And it is for the British people to decide whether they want her as a willing friend and partner in the cause of democracy.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

You never can tell what a woman or jury is going to do.

A "don't worry" club contains more debtors than creditors.

It keeps the world busy turning down the cranks that turn up.

A man is the most important piece of furniture in a woman's air-castle.

Some married men are glad they have the privilege of thinking as they please.

It is often a great disadvantage for a young man to begin a career with superior advantages.

WITHOUT COMMENT

"The ideals and conceptions of which the League was the expression, said the Aga Khan, were imperishable."
—Report of a lecture in Glasgow.

* * *

"Not a few publicists of Nagpur have expressed approval of Dr. Khare's action by congratulating him on having taken a decisive course and ended a despicable impasse"—Anglo-Indian report from Wardha on Friday evening.

Our most profound sympathies to the correspondent and his publicists of Nagpur.

* * * *

"I take this opportunity" says Doctor Khare in his statement, "of stating that I yield to none in my allegiance to the Congress and that Press propaganda carried on against me is interested and mischievous."

We again offer our sympathies to all concerned.

* * * *

Particularly to Doctor Ambedkar and his two Liberal friends.

By the way, it is rumoured that another eloquently historical message has been drafted by these gentlemen. But it will not be despatched to Doctor Khare nor will its contents be communicated to the Press.

* * * *

Mr. Ganpat Rai, General Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha, says a Sikar report of Friday last, "who was here since the beginning of the trouble, left for Delhi today."

Having lost his 'raison d'etre'?

* * *

The British Delegation to the International Peace Campaign Conference contains, in addition to M.P.'s and Trade Unionists, representatives of Churches also.

In the name of the Emp——in the name of Christianity. His Grace the spiritual—we had almost said realistic—leader of British Christians, ought to denounce them as heretics, renegades and all that sort of thing.

* * *

"It is learned that the Government will shortly appoint two Muslim councillors for Jerusalem to replace those deported. One of the new Councillors will be the Mayor".—Reuter.

British Imperialist tactics are getting stale.

* * *

The Prime Minister of Egypt Syed Mahmoud Pasha has been having conversations with Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Lord Halifax.

He must have a long and instructive conversation with Lord Llyod too. It would be most profitable.

* * * *

Speaking at a dinner, the British Colonial Secretary "referred to the importance of consultation from time to time between Government officials serving in the dependencies and others with West African interests".

Now, who are the "others with West African interests", the British Capitalists or the South African Imperialists?

And what are the poor Natives in for now?

* * *

The anniversary of the murder of Doctor Dollfuss was celebrated in Austria on Sunday last as a day of "National Pride" instead of "National Mourning".

Civilised "realists", we trust, have had their congratulations and good wishes duly conveyed to the people of Austria.

* * *

A Tea-time Thought

"It has been left to our generation to discover that you can move heaven and earth to save five minutes and then not have the faintest idea what to do with them when you have saved them."
—C. E. M. Joad.

* * *

"Sorry I can't stop, old boy, but I've got to go home and explain to the wife".

"Explain what?"

"I don't know till I get home."

Smuggling Of Silk Goods In India

Mr. Karanjia's Plea To Stop This Malpractice & Benefit Indigenous Industry

At the Silk Merchants' Association, annual general meeting, the newly-elected President, Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, in the course of his speech, said:—

"During the last year Messrs. Pohoomull Brothers have taken great pains and have done their best for the good of the Association but owing to unseen critical circumstances our trade has passed through critical stage. I have not the least doubt that with co-operation of you all and the other markets we shall be progressing well.

"Surveying our trade conditions I must say that the ruin and depression of our trade dates back from the year 1923 from which the customs duties on imports of silk piecegoods have been continually raised from 7½ per cent. to the present rate of 50 per cent. and the additional duty of Rs. 2 per lb. as Protective duty. Artificial silk goods were subjected to 50 per cent. duty which came to 5 annas per square yard. This means a duty of over 300 per cent. All this is done with the object of giving protection to silk and artificial Silk indigenous industries as well as to encourage production of goods made in Indian Mills. But from our experience we can say that this has neither done good to Indian-made goods, nor has it added to the revenues of the Government of India, because the greater the increase in the customs duties, the greater has been the tendency towards smuggling on the part of dishonest merchants by evading the duties. Thus the very object of benefiting the millions of labourers working on the handlooms is also frustrated. If strict measures are adopted by the Government departments concerned, smuggling of goods may be stoped and then indigenous industry may be benefited.

"We have been consistently drawing the attention of the Government of India to the constant malpractices and irregularities going on at several ports, and the manner in which smuggling is carried on with impunity. Reports of various illegal devices of smuggling goods appear in papers which are well-known to you. Sorry to say that the said malpractices are still going on and that there is no stop to it. Smuggled goods from Kathiawar Ports do enter British territory inspite of Viramgam cordon. Smuggled goods from Pondicherry, Karikal, Daman and other Persian ports, viz., Pasni, Gwadur, etc., enter the British territory, and, consequently, there is an adverse effect on the market, as those goods are undersold, and the ultimate result is the ruin of honest and legitimate trade. It seems, time is near for us to close down our trade with China and Japan, and that the only course left for us is that we should devise ways and means to further the cause of Indian industry.

INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

"We shall request the Government of India to appoint a Committee of Inquiry which might inquire into the fact whether the goods dispatched from bonded warehouses of ports of Bombay and Karachi to foreign countries have really entered those places or not. Then the Government will realise the extent to which smuggling is carried on and the same resulting in loss to Government Revenues. At present the quantity of goods exported from bonds to foreign countries is 10 times that exported to foreign countries in 1923. Heavy penalties and punishments ought to be inflicted upon those who take part directly or indirectly into those nefarious activities of smuggling, by the Government otherwise these malpractices will not be stopped.

After referring to several items, such as Port Trust charges, office rents, silk and artificial silk weaving mills, collapse of trade due to Sino-Japanese war, urging revival of tariff value instead of the present market value on silk goods, Mr. Karanjia proceeded:—

TARIFF INQUIRY COMMITTEE

"The Tariff Inquiry Committee with Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoolla as the president, will conduct its inquiry in the beginning of the month of August in connection with raw silk and silk goods. We have forwarded our representation suggesting to do away with the Protective duty of Rs. 2 per lb. on silk piecegoods imported from China and Japan as also the duty of 14 annas per lb. on raw silk, giving out our reasons for its abolition. Of course, if these protective duties are not removed and if the duties on silk and silk piecegoods are increased there may be an advantage to the country but this can be only if and when smuggling of goods is stopped and if the Government undertake to help the industry for producing silk as well as art silk in the country by setting apart substantial amounts from the Treasury. The States Governments of Kasmir and Mysore are doing their best for development of the industry. But the profits accruing are taken away by the States and the consumers of British India are the sufferers."

The ratio question is being discussed now-a-days prominently. Our trade has got a large bearing upon this. If 1sh. 4r. ratio is done, the result may be that we may have to pay more by 12-1/2 per cent. But to my belief there may be larger benefit to the production of the country and to the country at large. We may get more by 12-1/2 per cent. on our exports abroad. The ratio 1sh. 4d will lead to prosperity in the country.

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX

We had made our representation in this connection and had seen Mr. Sheehy, member of the Central Board of Revenue and had represented that income earned in foreign countries should not be assessed to income tax if the same is not brought to British India. Also the aggregation of income of husband and wife for the purpose of Income Tax is not justifiable. It is also not desirable to vest powers into the hands of the Income Tax officers or to the Inspectors to enter the premises of the assessees and to make inquiry or call for production of documents. Now it remains for us to see what the Central Legislature does in this connection.

Referring to the New Constitution, the speaker said:—

"If Federation is not accepted there will be great blow to the trade and commerce of India. Provision should be made in the Central budget that our Provincial Government may get large amounts of contributions from the revenues derived from the Income tax. If more saving is effected in the military expenditure, Provincial Governments may get larger contributions from the Central Government and thus they may be enabled to do good to the country.

Our opponents report in Papers false rumours concerning our members and our trade. But we cannot spare time to refute them. They may know that we understand our interests well and that they should not meddle into our affairs.

SILK CONDITIONING HOUSE FOR BENGAL?

CALCUTTA, July 24.

With the object of carrying out the examination of contents, conditioning of weight and testing of quality of raw silk produced in Bengal, the Government of Bengal, it is understood, has set up a silk Coditioning House for the province at Howrah.

The Conditioning House will also determine the percentage of gum and loss on degumming and issue a certificate. It will also help to put buyers and sellers of raw silk in touch with each other.

The absence of such a house, it is pointed out, was greatly felt by the reelers and producers and buyers of raw silk, and one of the reasons why the Bengal silk is not making any appreciable headway in the market is also ascribed to the non-existence of such a house. It is expected on the one hand to create confidence in the market, and on the other hand, to point out defects to the reelers who can adopt remedial measures. —United Press.

Indian Cotton Textile Industries Annual

CALCUTTA, July 22.

"It is no exaggeration to say that Mr. M. P. Gandhi's book on the Indian cotton textile industry reads like a piece of romance. If ever a romance has been woven out of dry figures, it has been in this book. The author has added to the attractiveness of the book by dealing with the Khaddar industry, Indo-British trade negotiations, and last but not least the problems of labour in the textile mills which our Congress ministries in the different provinces are busily tackling at the present moment. This industry has come to be one of India's key industries, and a perusal of this book is necessary for all those in respect of the Indo-British trade negotiations."

Thus states a foreword contributed by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, to the Indian Cotton Textile Industries Annual for 1938 published by Mr. M. P. Gandhi.—United Press.

JAPAN TO DECLARE WAR ON CHINA!

Foreign Minister's Move To End Supply Of Arms To China

RANGOON, (By Air Mail)

Enquiries made by the "United Press" of the Japanese Consulate in Rangoon about the latest position in regard to the Sino-Japanese conflict show that Kazushige Ugaki, Foreign Minister of Japan, has been seriously thinking of recommending to the Throne the declaration of war on China, so that Third Party Powers—notably those who are now assisting China by supplying arms and provisions—may be subjected to rights and obligations of neutral parties, thereby forcing them to give up their programme of aiding China.

He pointed out, among other things, that foreign aid to China had complicated the solution of the conflict, despite the fact that China had not the actual strength to fight. He stressed that he had hitherto acted in accordance with this conviction.

NEED OF THE DECLARING WAR

The Foreign Minister believed that there were two alternatives for making third powers relinquish their military support of China, notably by diplomatic negotiations, or by declaring war on China.

The Foreign Minister sees difficulties in realizing the object by the first method unless some political remunerations are given to such Powers in exchange for their discontinuation of aid to China. Accordingly, the authorities of the Foreign Office are now carefully studying the advisability of declaring war on China.

Apart from the foregoing study, Japan will continue to persuade third party Powers to stop supporting China through diplomatic representatives. — United Press.

ANEY CONFERS WITH CONGRESS CABINET

(Continued from Page 1)

be addressed to and entertained by the Working Committee until after such complaints have been placed before the final provincial authority and decided upon.

BIHARI-BENGALI CONTROVERSY

(7) Resolved that Babu Rajendra Prasad be authorised to go into the Behari-Bengali controversy relating to questions of (1) domicile, (2) public services, (3) education and (4) trade and commerce, and settle it finally. Pending settlement of this controversy the Working Committee appeal to all concerned, particularly to the press in Bihar and Bengal to desist from any further agitation in this behalf, and help in creating a proper atmosphere for just and harmonious solution of the whole problem.

SEARCH FOR NEW LEADER

A regular search for the new leader of the Congress party in the Central Provinces legislature is now being made. The Working Committee has hitherto not been able to suggest any name.

Mr. M. S. Aney had long discussions with the Committee this afternoon on the question of formation of new Ministry in the C. P.

The position is expected to be cleared in the course of a day or two.—A. P.

BENGAL-BIHAR ISSUE

Rajen Babu's Statement

Interviewed by the "United Press" as to whether the Bengal-Bihar issue is going to be discussed in this session of the Working Committee, Babu Rajendra Prasad, who had been commissioned at the last Calcutta session of the Committee in April to submit a report, said that unfortunately owing to continued illness during the last few months he had to keep away from Patna with the result that he could not have any discussion over this question with Mr. P. R. Das, President of the Domiciled Bengal community in Bihar, which he considers essential before any report could be drawn up. He had made several requests to Mr. P. R. Das somehow to manage to meet him in this connection, but owing to his professional engagements he had not so far been able to do so. Babu Rajendra Prasad himself has been feeling rather uneasy over this delay but his health still stands in the way of expediting this matter.—United Press.

DACOITS RAID BANNU CITY

9 Killed And 24 Injured: 12 Miscreants Arrested

BANNU, July 24.

Nine persons were killed and 24 injured in a raid on Bannu, last night. Dacoits belonging to the Waziries, Khattaks and Bannochies of the tribal area and the settled districts, about 300 in number, entered Bannu City last night, at nine o'clock, through the railway gate after opening it by bending the iron rod of the sliding bolt.

The raiders occupied Morchas near the Frontier Constabulary Post, Sardar Police station, and outside the Parade Gate. They opened firing which continued for half an hour. Twenty-five shops were set on fire. The dacoits looted the shops, and did not leave the Morchas till the shops were reduced to ashes.

24 INJURED IN FIRING.

Twenty-four persons, who were injured in the firing were admitted into the civil hospital. One of the citizens named Damodhardas and two dacoits are lying in precarious condition. The dead include three dacoits.

About a dozen dacoits were arrested.

Zerigul, a notorious outlaw for whose arrest a reward of Rs. 500 was announced, is lying in a precarious condition in the civil hospital.

The City Congress Committee has telegraphically requested the Premier to come to Bannu immediately and grant relief to the sufferers. Citizens are observing hartal.—A. P.

KHARE NOT TO WITHDRAW

(Continued from page 1)

the Congress Assembly Party in the C. P. Assembly.

On coming out of the Working Committee meeting Dr. Khare said to waiting journalists: "I readily obeyed the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee as they told me that my tendering the resignation to the Governor on July 20 last, was hasty and injudicious. But if they want to drive me out of public life as has been done in the case of Mr. K. F. Nariman, then certainly I will try my best to oppose that move."

Dr. Khare further informed pressmen that he has no intention of withdrawing from the forthcoming election for leadership of the C. P. Assembly Party to be held on July 27, next at Wardha.

Continuing Dr. Khare said that H. E. the Governor had not yet accepted his resignation but had informed him that he would take three or four days to decide whom to ask for forming the next Ministry.

Members of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee as well as Mr. Subhas C. Bose propose to go to Sheogaon early tomorrow morning to seek Gandhiji's advice as to the best solution of the C. P. Ministerial impasse.

The afternoon sittings were attended by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Dr. Pattabhi Sitharamayya.—United Press.

Leaders Cancel Trip To Shegaon

WARDHA, July 24.

As it is has been raining heavily since last evening the Congress leaders could not make trip to Shegaon early this morning as planned yesterday.

The morning sitting of the Working Committee occupied with the consideration of matters relating to internal administration of the A.-I. C. C. Office at Allahabad.

Asked by the "United Press" representative whether the Committee had decided anything about the Bose-Jinnah negotiations a responsible member of the Committee replied in the negative adding that it might be taken up and finished any time because all that remained to be done now with regard to them consisted only of a formal communication to Mr. Jinnah from the Congress President on behalf of the Congress Working Committee.—United Press.

Mechanisation Shows Saving

SIMLA, July 24.

The mechanisation of the Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers and the Scinde Horse Regiments will, it is understood, cost a sum of Rs. 49,00,000. This amount will spread over two years.

A recurring saving of Rs. 4.83 lakhs is expected as a result of this mechanisation.—United Press.

FLOOD HAVOC IN AMERICA

Rivers In Texas Overflow Rendering Hundreds Homeless

NEW YORK, July 23.

Abnormal rainfall has caused serious floods in different parts of America.

The picturesque sheep country round San Saba (Texas) is threatened with worst floods in its history owing to overflooding of Colorado and other rivers and an area hundred miles long and fifty wide is involved.

Hitherto, two are dead, 13 missing and hundreds homeless. A navy bomber was forced down in blinding rainstorm near Woodbridge, Connecticut, and all the three occupants were killed.—Reuter.

FOREST FIRES IN VANCOUVER

Residents Warned To Prepare To Evacuate

VANCOUVER, July 24

A thousand lumberjecks assisted by sailors from the Canadian destroyer "Fraser" are fighting the worst forest fires in the history of Vancouver island.

Great pillars of fire are roaring through the virgin timberland on the East Coast of the Island, a hundred miles north of Victoria, endangering a number of small communities.

Residents of three towns have already been warned to prepare to evacuate.

It is estimated that a hundred thousand acres of timberland are hitherto destroyed.

Pattullo, Premier of Vancouver, in a speech charged some firefighters of sabotage, cutting firehose and damaging pumps.—Reuter's Special.

HINDUS & HYDERABAD

(Continued from Page 6.)

is yet a dream, and ten to one, the Government will turn their attention even in this respect to the towns, as it is obsessed with the needs of the urban population A glance at the Government report will show that a clever device is adopted viz. to show jointly items of expenditure for repairs on temples and mosques. So also expenditure on religious schools, so that the non-communalism of the State should be advertised, and the communal character of the items of the expenditure should be concealed.

Another device that is adopted is to give an institution a general name and spend large amount for denominational purpose. In this connection, reference might be made to adult and night schools in mosques. The management of the temples under the direct control of the State is not at all satisfactory. It would be better if Mr. Ahsan pays a visit to the Ecclesiastical Department's office to find out how the religious needs of the 85 per cent of the population are being looked after and by whom.

Information Bureau

In conclusion, one word with regard to the Information Bureau. It is not correct to say that the Bureau is not doing its work properly. There is a good deal of window-dressing and the former Finance Member and the present Prime Minister is fully acquainted with the importance of advertisement.

But, after all truth cannot be concealed for a long time. The learned writer pays lip sympathy for the establishment of Responsible Government in the State, but political agitation is repressed Do the political demands of 85 per cent of the subjects, deserve to be treated as communal simply because the majority of the subjects are Hindus? It has been announced that a separate elaborate department of statistics has been created. But would it not be better to look upon the realities, instead of attempting to represent facts from a particular angle of vision?

The occasion of the Jubilee of H.E.H. that was recently celebrated offered a good opportunity to Government Departments to parade their progress (?) But, truth cannot remain hidden for long.

(To Be Continued.)

PATNA July 21,—A resolution "condemning the anti-Muslim attitude of the Congress Government, the Wardha Scheme and the Vidya Mandir system which is likely to be introduced in the near future," was passed at a meeting of the district Muslim League, Shahabad. Mr. Abdul Aziz, presiding.—A. P.

A SHORT STORY

VULTURES

BY KARL GRAYSON.

Old Enoch Upton was philosophical about the way his relatives were forever squabbling over who would get the lion's share of his fortune when he died. It was only natural. He'd never met any one in his long and active life who had not been interested in money. In his younger days he had been that way himself. He had measured success by dollars and cents, estimated a man's worth by his earning power. Every one was that way. Sometimes people would try to make you think that money wasn't everything, but he had never run across any one who didn't want more of it.

So Old Enoch pretended not to notice the squabbles or give evidence that he had overheard any of the vicious, high-voiced arguments over who would be his favourite heir. Old Enoch was supposed to be deaf, but he wasn't nearly as deaf as people thought. He heard a lot of things that weren't intended for his ears, and sometimes these things made him feel badly. At such times he'd hark back to his youth and remember that that was the way he'd been—money mad.

All of Enoch's close relatives were dead. That was why Prue Remick, his niece, and Lester Keane, his nephew, and Dana Randall, his grandson, and their respective spouses, felt that they were in line for the inheritance. They were, too. They were the logical heirs, and Enoch had long ago decided they'd get his entire estate to split up between them.

Sometimes they reminded him of a flock of vultures hovering around waiting for the kill. Sometimes he was reminded of the falsity of their fawning, but he had held a council of war with himself and decided to be philosophical. If he reprimanded them or entered into the arguments he'd only make himself unhappy. As it was he was reasonably contented. He went South in the Winter with Lester Keane and his wife, and in the spring he joined the Remicks at their summer camp in Maine. At Christmas they'd all get together at Dana Randall's in Boston.

All of them made an effort to be nice to Enoch. He would have been completely happy in his old age save occasionally when he over-heard their remarks.

"Well, the old buzzard probably won't be with us next year."

"Gosh, I hope not. Whoever would have thought he'd live so long?"

"Wonder how much dough he's got, anyhow?"

"Plenty. Enough for all of us."

"I'm not so sure. A million dollars split six ways isn't so much."

"A million! That old coot's got five million if he's got a nickel."

"Well, I wish he'd pop off and end the suspense."

"Until he does, I suppose we'll have to put up with the doddering old fool."

After listening to such a conversation, Old Enoch would go away by himself. There'd be a hurt in his heart that he thought would never go away. But it always did. He drove it away by arguing with himself, by justifying their remarks and his own silence, by telling himself that he was that way once himself. Money had meant everything to him. It was strange that now in his old age he was finding pleasure in other things.

It was in Florida that Enoch was taken sick. Lester Keane suspected that the old boy's days were numbered, so he chartered a special car and had him shipped to Boston. When death came they all wanted it to happen in Boston, because the ancestral home was there and Enoch's lawyer, and it would be more convenient. The will could be read and the estate settled quicker.

Riding north on the special train Enoch understood what was happening. He knew they expected he was going to die. He felt himself that he was. He sighed resignedly. Well, he was rather glad, now that his time had come.

Lying in the great bed in the sunny front room at the old Beacon street house, he looked at his relatives grouped about the four-poster. Vultures, he thought. Trying to look sympathetic and anxious. Trying to appear concerned, but behind their false expression, a glitter. A passionate madness.

Old Enoch smiled at them sadly. He had been like that, he supposed. He felt sorry for them. He felt a sense of guilt. But he quickly banished this thought from his mind. If he had only been as deaf as they thought him, he might have explained, but memory of the things they had said justified everything.

So old Enoch died. His going was a relief to every one. The vultures put on a pretty act at the funeral. Lester Keane's wife actually shed tears. Genuine tears. But then, she had been on the stage before she married Lester and could produce tears like a magician pulling rabbits out of a hat.

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ACADEMY OF ISLAM

A Meeting In London

(From A Correspondent).

LONDON, July 6.

"Academy of Islam, held a very interesting meeting on the 5th of July, when the Lady Greer was hostess to a large and distinguished assembly, at Curzon House Club, Mayfair.

Atiya Begum founder said we have to-day started a Peace Campaign through woman, to unite humanity through cultural co-operation, and then gave an elaborate history of the greatness of the women of Islam and the Orient. Dr. Atherton elaborated the points and pointed out the symbols of equality, fraternity and justice under the banner of Islam and the harmony of the teachings of Christ, both so essential for world-peace, and ended his talk with a fine piece of poetry.

Mr. Fyzee Rahamin's philosophic remarks on the ancient scriptures and particularly the Koran was listened to with attention. A general discussion was followed by a fine entertainment by B. B. C. artistes.

Mme. Blanche invited the next meeting at her studio at St. Johns Wood on the 20th of July."

INQUIRY INTO ASSAM RIOT

SHILLONG, July 23.

Mr. Subhod Datta, Secretary of the Hailakandi Congress Committee, interviewed to-day the Chief Secretary, the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor and the Inspector-General of Police, in connection with the recent communal riot in Hailakandi. He also met Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi and other Congress leaders and urged upon them the necessity for instituting an enquiry by a non-communal organisation like the Congress, in view of the gravity of the situation.

It is further understood that the Hailakandi Jana Sabha has sent a memorial to His Excellency the Governor, the Chief Secretary and the Inspector-General of Police, protesting against the reported transfer of the present officer in charge of the Hailakandi police station, who has been entrusted with enquiry in connection with communal riot, and requesting them to cancel the transfer order.—United Press.

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(Continued from Page 6.)

area with palatial buildings, fine shops and wide roads for the foreigners and a few local plutocrats and then there is the dirty, congested, noisy "native" quarter which seems to be purposely kept in this condition in order to parade the "colourful and odorous East" to the foreign tourist and to prove the incompetence of the Eastern people to rule themselves.

While the vast majority of Ceylon is Sinhalese, I found the business mostly in the hands of the foreigners. Europeans own the biggest plantations and warehouses, while shops are mostly owned by merchants from South and Western India. The indigenous population seems to be condemned to work on plantations though a small educated minority among Sinhalese have succeeded in monopolizing Government services. Though there are many cottage industries—otherwise how can the foreign tourist be provided with curios?—no effort seems to have been made to start large scale industries. The island, rich in rubber, has great potential scope in this direction and even though coal is lacking the many large waterfalls can be harnessed to yield hydro-electricity. But the opening of factories would create an industrial proletariat and make it difficult for the European tea-planters to find cheap labour. And so Ceylon remains the producer of raw materials and manufacturer of dainty little nick-nacks for the foreign tourist which are called the cottage industries.

Politics Of Ceylon

Even a casual round of Colombo would reveal the diverse nature of the population. Besides the Sinhalese who are mostly Budhists, there is a fairly important minority of Muslims who claim descent from the early Arab sailors who traded with Ceylon in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries and settled there in large numbers. An equally important minority is that of the Christians and then there are Tamil-speaking Indians, mostly concentrated in Jaffna. Parties are largely formed on denominational or rather racial basis even though some of them use national or cosmopolitan nomenclature. Thus the "Ceylon National Congress," a body of moderates and constitutionalists, is predominantly Sinhalese in outlook. There is a Muslim League, too, presuming to defend the interests of the Muslims while the Christians and the Tamils have parties of their own—often each group having more than one and mutually conflicting parties. None of them, I learnt, had any clear-cut political or economic programme. But recently the Lanka Sama Samaj, a party of young socialist and radical intellectuals working for a mass basis, is coming up. At the last elections to the State Council it could not gain many seats for, inspite of adult franchise, moneybags still determine the elections in Ceylon. But since then they have had time to organize themselves and hope to fare much better at the next elections. My friend who is a Muslim but who is working for a united front of the radicals of all communities on the Lanka Sama Samaj platform is likely to be a candidate for the Council at the next elections at which, he hopes, the progressive element is likely to gain a substantial legislative strength. I was not surprised to hear from him that in Ceylon, too, the reactionaries had been raising the bogey of "Religion in danger" against the progressive element. But the youth of Ceylon, I learnt, are beginning to assert themselves in the politics of their island and as I write these lines I have before me a copy of "Young Ceylon," a particularly vigorous and outspoken journal conducted by a band of Ceylonese youth of all communities, committed to a progressive social, political and economic programme. The future of Ceylon is undoubtedly with them.

As our ship sailed away at night and the "Ceylon For Good Tea" sign, now electrically lit, blinked at us in silent salute, I hoped next time I visited the island they would have put up something more artistic and better expressive of the new spirit in the isle of happiness and prosperity that Ceylon can yet be.

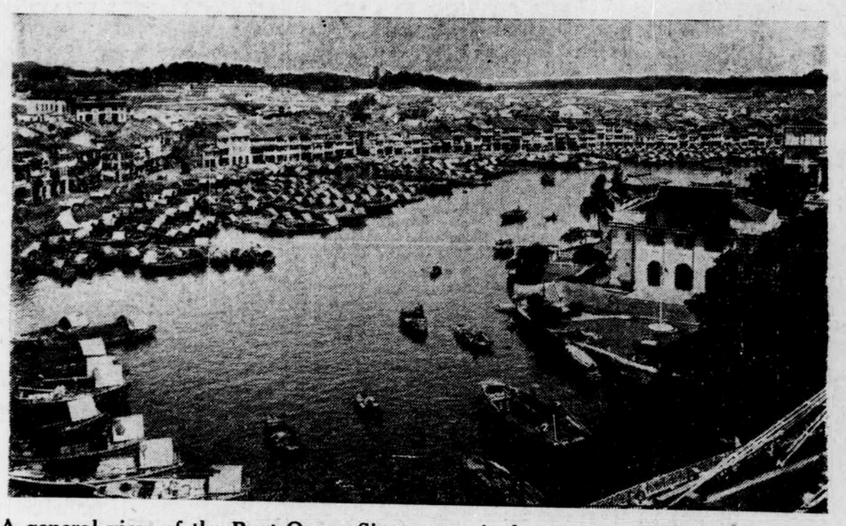
"Cross Roads Of The Far East"

"It gives us the command of China and Japan, with Siam and Cambodia, to say nothing of the islands themselves." That is what Sir Stamford Raffles had said in 1819 when he annexed Singapore for Great Britain, and it clearly sets down the strategical importance of this port for the Empire. That is, indeed, why even when she has to foot a heavy bill of armament at home, Britain has invested no less than ten million pounds in a naval base at Singapore. No one is allowed to visit the naval base or go anywhere within sight of it but even before we entered the harbour of Singapore we could see a huge oil depot established on a separate island with half a dozen oil tankers standing by. Those who know what a great part oil plays in modern warfare and how it has recently come to be the most precious and most coveted liquid cannot but note the significance of this oil depot. We could also see in the distance several British men-of-war while, undoubtedly, there must be many more round the bend in the docks of the naval base itself. Nor is Singapore only the strongest naval base in the east. It also possesses the world's second largest Air Port, equipped with the latest anti-aircraft devices. With bellicose Japan in the offing old Britannia is taking no chances

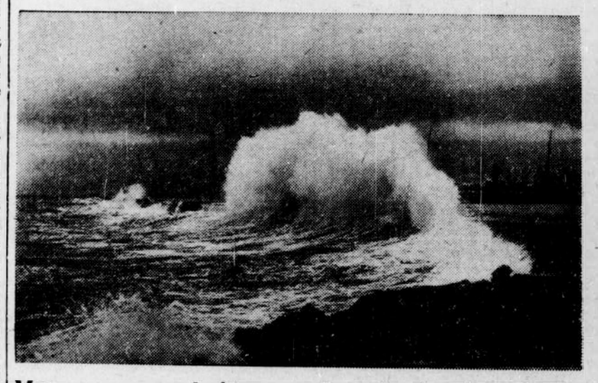
Introduction To China

To me, however, Singapore had more than merely strategic significance. I shall remember it as the town which provided me with my first glimpse of China. No, I am not forgetting my geography. Indeed, I have an atlas by my side which definitely shows that Singapore is very far from the Chinese soil. But the population of the port is predominantly Chinese and as you walk along its crowded bazars or even drive out to its suburbs you find yourself in an unmistakably Chinese atmosphere.

Only an hour before we touched Singapore I had finished reading Pearl S. Buck's novel of contemporary Chinese life, "Sons", and I cannot recommend a better guide to China than this or some other novel by this author. Far more important than a list of hotels or a road map of a country—and what else can you find in guide books?—is to get acquainted with the mind and soul of a country and its people. This I gained from Mrs. Buck's novels in which she shows the transition of China from a conservative, feudal country through a phase of brigands and war-lords to the present awakening and speedy modernization, the birth of a new era. In Singapore I saw the new Chinese youth—bold, assertive, free from the superstitions of the past and looking to education and science for the regeneration of their country. I saw Chinese girls (I had never imagined they would be so beautiful) who were until a decade ago condemned to limp with tiny stunted feet now going about their daily business with a self-confidence and easy grace which the modern Indian woman has yet to acquire. And I found them intensely patriotic, trying in whatever way they can to help their country in the hour of its trial. There are a score or so of Indian merchants with big piece-goods stores in Singapore and the manager of one of them told me that he could not sell even a yard of Japanese cloth to the Chinese who formed the majority of his customers. There is a spontaneous and complete boycott of Japanese goods by the Chinese population. Even while I was in this shop I saw an evidence of this boycott. A middle class Chinese girl came in to buy some cloth for a gown. The salesman showed her some cloth which happened to be Japanese. She threw it away in disgust. And when he told her that he had only Japanese cloth within the low price she had specified, she walked out saying, "Then, I must go without a new gown this year."



A general view of the Boat Quay, Singapore. A description of Singapore by our correspondent appears in his article on this page.



Monsoon waves dashing against the break-water at Colombo. A description of Colombo by our correspondent appears in his article on this page.

Architectural Nightmare

While the population of Singapore is predominantly Chinese with a substantial proportion of Malays, a good deal of business is in the hands of the Indian merchants, mostly from Sind. I noted down the names on the sign boards of three consecutive shops: Kishanchand—Nassim Saleh—Lee Woo and Co. An Indian, a Malay Muslim and a Chinese! Some Chinese merchants have achieved conspicuous success in business and a few can even be counted among millionaires. We saw the house of one such Chinese millionaire—Haw Par Villa—which is the property of the manufacturer of the well-known "Tiger Balm." This house which is kept open for visitors—possibly as an advertisement stunt!—is built on a small hill of its own and is an amusing example of the infantile imagination of a plutocrat producing an architectural nightmare. The main residential building is not very large though all the rooms are chokefull of Chinese "Art Ware" and modern European furniture, a curious medley reminiscent of the Museum-like appearance of the palaces of some of our Indian Princes. It is in the grounds and the garden that the designer's imagination has run riot. There are artificial hills, artificial trees, effigies of animals (mostly tigers, of course, to advertise the Balm), little pagodas with tiny bridges miniature towns and villages populated by dolls. I was told it cost almost a crore to build that house. And I wished I could meet Mr. Haw Par to tell him what an utter and criminal waste it was. But luckily for him he was not at home.

In Singapore's Slumland

And as for contrast I later visited the slumland of Singapore where lakhs of Chinese poor live in what are known as "cubicle dwellings." In that very day's local papers I had read the report of Doctor P. S. Hunter, the Municipal Health Officer, who described the living conditions in this area as "almost inhuman" and called for "drastic, very drastic" measures to deal with the problem. A cubicle in Singapore, I must explain, means a room about 10 feet by 10 feet which is the home of an entire family. In the words of Doctor Hunter himself:

"It is all that a man his wife and his family occupy for all the ordinary purposes and activities of domestic life. It houses all their belongings including their food. Children are born in them and spend the first year of their lives in them. People die in them while the ordinary activities of the family go on around them."

This is a sordid enough picture and all honour to the Health Officer for exposing these conditions. But what I saw with my own eyes is something even more horrible than any words can convey. Miles and miles of dark crooked alleys in Singapore's Chinatown are crowded with these tenement houses each with hundreds of cubicles and each cubicle inaccessible to air or light, tenanted by a whole working class family. And there I saw these patient humble people living their wretched life, housewives (who reminded me of the heroine of "Good Earth") cooking food at smoky stoves and children playing nearby in dirt and squalor and darkness.

Most of these workers, brought from China when the British tin-covered rich tin deposits in the Malay peninsula some sixty years ago, are now employed in tin rubber and pine-apple factories. Many more of them are found in the hinterland working on rubber plantations and the European-owned tin mines. Lately the workers in these tin mines have become restive and there have been many strikes. Even on the day that we were in Singapore (July 4), I found the town walls full of newspaper posters screaming "Latest. About Hong Fatt." Hong Fat, I discovered, is the largest tin mine in the Straits Settlement at Sungei Besi, Selangor, near Kuala Lumpur. The workers have struck work as a protest against low wages and bad treatment by the contractors. There is a great sensation in the entire colony and even British-owned newspapers like "The Straits Times" are advocating setting up of an arbitration machinery and, at least partly, conceding the demands of the workers. Indeed, the Government has already been forced by earlier strikes to draw up a Wage Dispute Bill which will be shortly introduced in the Federal Council.

It is good to see how by collective action even the poor little Chinese worker can upset the mighty British capitalists, for I saw in the same Singapore papers that the tin shares are on the decline since the declaration of this strike and the London Stock Exchange is all a flutter!

Before returning to our boat we also went to see the Air Port which, as I said before, is the second largest in the world, the largest being perhaps Paris. It was after sunset when we reached there, though from its terrace we could still see a red streak of cloud hang over Singapore. It is, indeed, a first class Air Port, the landing field being monsoon proof as it is tiled with slabs of cement concrete. The main building, the several hangars, the nearby Flying Boat station in the sea—everything is on a large scale, much larger, in fact, than the requirements of the passenger services that operate through Singapore. But the Air Port is another mighty link in the defences of the empire. While we were having some cold drinks on the terrace we witnessed some searchlight manoeuvres which were being carried on by the Air Port staff. An aeroplane was wheeled out of the hangar and soon it was in the air, its red tail light glowing in the surrounding darkness. Then it soared high and the tail light was switched off. It was lost—but not for long. Three fingers of powerful searchlights soon flashed from three different positions and soon they had picked out the aeroplane, like a little moth caught in the light.

Even when we reached the boat we could see from the deck the same game of hide-and-seek being played. The searchlights still scoured the skies and caught between them the 'plane hung there like an evil star over Singapore.

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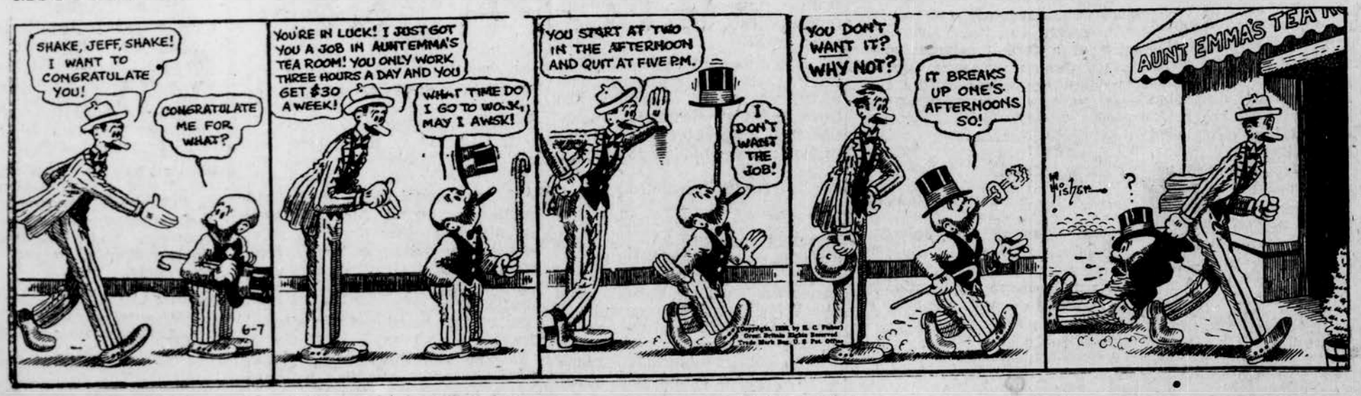
MUTT AND JEFF—It Would Interfere with Jeff's Afternoon Tea, or Would It?

By BUD FISHER


SHAKE, JEFF, SHAKE! I WANT TO CONGRATULATE YOU!
CONGRATULATE ME FOR WHAT?
YOU'RE IN LUCK! I JUST GOT YOU A JOB IN AUNT EMMA'S TEA ROOM! YOU ONLY WORK THREE HOURS A DAY AND YOU GET $30 A WEEK!
WHAT TIME DO I GO TO WORK, MAY I ASK!
YOU START AT TWO IN THE AFTERNOON AND QUIT AT FIVE P.M.
I DON'T WANT THE JOB!
YOU DON'T WANT IT? WHY NOT?
IT BREAKS UP ONE'S AFTERNOONS SO!
AUNT EMMA'S TEA
6-7

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Science and Industry

Material For Swadeshi Paper Mills

A SUGGESTION TO YOUNG UNEMPLOYED

Of the few Indian grasses suitable for paper making the two most important are Bhabar or Sabai (Ishaemum Angustifolium) and Munj (Saccharum Ciliare).

Sabai grass grows plentifully on the bare slopes of the outer Himilayas, in Nepal as well as in the hilly parts of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Bundelkhand, and Central India. It also grows in the North-West Frontier Provinces and Madras. Sabai contains a larger percentage of fibre than ordinary straw and therefore yields more paper.

It is from Sabai that nearly all the printing papers in India are made and a large proportion of writing papers as well. This grass is extensively used in the paper mills of India mixed with imported paper pulp. As a base material this grass is reported to be only slightly inferior to Esparto grass.

The Munj grass (Saccharum Ciliare, Anders.) which grows to a height of 12 feet occurs in abundance over a great part of North-West India and particularly in the Punjab it covers large tracts of country.

The fibre is much valued on account of its strength, elasticity, and power to resist moisture, and is used in some of the paper mills of India. The greatest handicap to its use is the difficulty of procuring a large and constant supply of this material.

Then again there are the fibre plants popularly known as the "Nepal Paper Plants" or Satbaruwa (Daphne Cannabina Wall) the barks of which are used in the manufacture of paper by the Nepal hill tribes and which yield the so-called Nepal paper.

Another variety of fibrous plant from which the finest Nepal-paper is said to be made is "Kaghuti" (Edgewrothia Gardaneri, Meisn.) from Nepal to Sikkim, and in Bhutan and Manipur (Assam).

The root fibres of the khaskhas grass (Andropogon muricatus) and the stem and leaves of the Elephant grass (Typha elephantica) have also been found useful for paper making.

Collection of these materials for the paper mills will provide useful occupation to many of our enterprising youngmen.

Side by side with this they can organise collection of waste paper, rags, linen, etc. which also enter into the composition of paper. Marketing of these, if properly sorted, will not present much difficulty. With the increase in number of paper mills in operation in India, the demand for these kind of stuff is bound to go up, ensuring a ready market for such materials.

THE DUNLOP JUBILEE

(From A Correspondent).

History was made fifty years ago when a veterinary surgeon, John Boyd Dunlop, nailed an inflated rubber tube to his small son's tricycle. Formerly it had, solid rubber wheels, and in common with John senior's dog-cart, accurately registered in their bones every bump in the rough country roads of Ireland.

The success of the idea was followed by a demand which amply proved its need, and had a fundamental influence on the course of civilisation. A company for the manufacture of pneumatic tyres was founded, which, through the years of its development, moved successively from Dublin to Coventry, and from Coventry to Aston Cross, as output increased. In 1916 the terrific pressure of business necessitated the purchase of 400 acres of land at Erdington, Birmingham, and here the complete tyre-town of Fort Dunlop came into existence.

Years of constant research followed, and the ratio of improvement and efficiency was directly in proportion with the increasing supply. Vulcanization was discovered, and investigations were pursued to the end that given suitable conditions, rubber treated with sulphur became a staple substance, relatively unaffected by atmospheric changes. It was the furtherance of these experiments that gave the possibility of obtaining rubber of any degree of hardness, from the softest and most elastic variety, to the hardest ebonite.

Dunlop tyres soon gained international fame, and it was only a matter of time before factories were set up all over the world and an international reputation established. The latest of these is at Sahaganj, near Calcutta. Every integral part of the tyre had to be perfected, and as the fabric was basically one of the most important, special processes were devised for its manufacture. Dunlop's own cotton mills were set up. Their experiments were worked in closest association with the tyre experts, and in 1921 produced a weftless cord that eliminated all the faults that had been found in the square-cut fabric used previously.

An enormous field of potentialities was now open. Compounds of rubber have been evolved which are so powerfully protected against puncturing and cutting that they wear better than steel, and so weather-proof that they are used for ocean cables. Pneumatic tyres are now made for every kind of vehicle, from farm barrow to limousine, kiddycar to air-liner. A new development, electricity—conducting rubber is used for aircraft, and ensures that any static electricity collected in flight is immediately discharged on touching earth. Special treads and proportionate pressures enabled the tyres to be used alike for desert travel or concrete roads, ploughed fields or steel railways.

Research. Development. Perfection. Day and night in all parts of the world the Dunlop experimenters carry on their work. The strong link between all the factories allows the immediate adoption of all tested improvements. With such wonderful history for its first fifty years that the word "Dunlop" has come to be universally accepted as a guarantee of quality, it is with every confidence that the company looks to its centenary celebration fifty years from this day.

WHEN PROHIBITION COMES TO BARDOLI

SURAT July 24.

As regards total prohibition in Bardoli Taluka, preliminary steps are being taken by the excise Department.

The Excise police are patrolling in Bardoli area and prohibition Officer Mr. Bhatt is taking keen interest.

It is learnt that Hon. Dr. Gilder Minister of Excise and Public Health will arrive at Surat on August, and will leave Surat for Bardoli. Collector, Rao Bahadur Bhadrapur and Excise Superintendent Mr. Gorsan will also visit Bardoli.

The Surat Dist. Local Board has decided to request Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to perform the ceremony of Rastriya flag over the Dist. Local Board Office building. The Board has also elected Shriman Kalyanji Vithalbhai Mehta leader of the Bardoli movement as vice-president of the Board.

Mrs. Vafiudin Kazi, Muslim pleader and a member of the Surat Muslim League submitted his resignation as member saying he does not intend to take part in any political movement at present.)

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'QUAKE SHOCK IN KATHIAWAR

Tremors Stated To Be Due To Escape Of Accumulated Gas From Coal Mines

BOMBAY, July 24.

An earthquake shock of slight intensity with its origin at about 249 miles away, with its epicentre apparently in the neighbourhood of Paliad in Kathiawar, was recorded by the Bombay seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 17-36 hours, (I. S. T.) on Saturday, July 23.

It will be recalled that Paliad was recently reported to be the scene of earthquake tremors, a week ago, causing the inhabitants of the village to desert the place. It was stated at the time that the tremors were due to the escape of accumulated gas from coal mines supposed to exist in the area and not yet opened.—United Press.

Brabourne At Dholpur

(From A Correspondent.)

DHOLPUR, July 24.

Lord and Lady Brabourne arrived at Dholpur by Special Train this morning. After inspecting the Guard of Honour on the platform, Their Excellencies were taken in procession to the palace.

Maharashtra Literate Association

The second anniversary of the above association was celebrated on 22nd inst. at Ramnarain Ruia College, Matunga, under the presidentship of Prof. Alteker of the Fergusson College, Poona.

There was a large gathering of students present.

In course of the Presidential remarks Prof. Alteker stressed the need of elocution and said "If you don't give proper exercise to your tongue, it will lead to failure in life. Therefore train your tongue to deliver convincing speeches to people and try to be popular in all circles of society."

Mr. Gadikare spoke about the progress of the association and read the annual report.

With a vote of thanks, the gathering dispersed.

Privileges Of M.L.A's

Assam Assembly. Speaker To Make Statement

SHILLONG, July 24.

The 'United Press" authoritatively learns that the formation of a Committee of Privileges in the Assam Legislative Assembly may form one of the important items on the agenda of business for the forthcoming session of the Assam Assembly and, in all likelihood, the Hon'ble the Speaker will make a statement in this connection on the floor of the House, outlining the aims and objects of as also the necessity for such a committee.

The Committee is proposed to be formed, it is gathered, with a view 'inter alia' to safeguarding freedom of speech in the Assembly and also to guarantee against any of its members being made liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given to him in the Assembly or any committee thereof.

It is further understood that the formation of this Committee will be followed by the introduction of a draft Bill before the Legislature in a future session, wherein will be embodied and defined the privileges of members in other respects.—United Press.

FLOOD RELIEF IN ASSAM

Govt. Sanctions Rs. 1,42,500 For Distribution

SHILLONG, July 23.

A Press note issued by the Assam Government to-day states that the Government have sanctioned Rs. 1,42,500 for distribution in the flood affected areas as gratuitous relief and agricultural loans.

Among the places, Goalpara district will get the largest amount—Rs. 28,000 as gratuitous relief and Rs. 50,000 as agricultural loans.

It will be recalled that due to abnormal rise of water level of the river Brahmaputra and its tributaries, large tracts of country in Upper and Central Assam were flooded and several Government officials including the Ministers visited the affected areas recently.—United Press.

RELIEF OF FLOOD-AFFECTED AREAS

B. P. C. C.'s Appeal To Bengal Province

CALCUTTA, July 23.

Mr. Ashrafuddin Ahmed Choudhury, Secretary, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, has sent a Circular Letter to the Secretaries of the different district, Sub-Divisional and Primary Congress Committees, in the Province, drawing their immediate attention to the distress now prevailing in several Districts, due to flood and inundation.

He has appealed to the Congress Committees to collect funds to be spent for relief work in the affected areas.—A. P.

SUBSTITUTE FOR COD LIVER OIL?

SIMLA, July 24.

The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is considering the question of cultivation of Red Palm in South India. It has been found that oil obtained from this palm can replace Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of human Keratomalacia.—United Press.

Sarat Bose And Mysore State Students

MADRAS, July 23.

It is now definitely learnt that Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose is presiding over the Mysore State Students Federation to be held about the second week of September next.—United Press.

Acharya Ray For Bangalore

MADRAS, July 23.

Sir P. C. Ray, arrived here 'en route' to Bangalore to attend the second meeting of the reconstituted Governing Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, to be held on Monday next when the annual report on the working of the Institute for 1937-38 will be considered.—United Press.

FLYING OFFICER KILLED

SIMLA, July 24.

An aircraft accident at Mardan to-day resulted in the death of Flying Officer W. L. Rowbottom of Number Eleven (Bomber) Squadron Risalpur, says a Press Note.—A.P.

LAKSHMI'S
March of Progress.

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1935	Over	Rs.	1,40,00,000	Over	Rs.	79,00,000
1936	„	„	1,50,00,000	„	„	95,00,000
1937	„	„	1,61,00,000	„	„	1,10,00,000

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED
Bombay, July 23.

B I S N ss Indora of 3963 reg tons Capt T W Wordingham arrived from Rangoon via Galle Colombo Cochin and Marmagoa with rice timber and general cargo

P and O S N s.s. Ranchi of 8849 reg tons Capt J A Smith arrived from Yokohama via Kobe Shanghai Hongkong Singapore Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Kenya of 4646 reg tons Capt J H Longhurst arrived from Durban via African Coast Ports with passengers and general cargo.

Anchor Line s.s. Elysia of 4211 reg tons Capt A C Johnson arrived from Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Vita of 1955 reg tons Capt F Harrison arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

Anchor Line s.s. Elysia of 4211 reg tons Capt A C Johnson sailed for Marseilles and Liverpool via Port Said with passengers local and same bottom cargo

M B Kaisha's s.s. Kamogawa Maru of 4832 reg tons Capt C Kimara sailed for Karachi via Marmagoa with same bottom cargo.

P and O S N s.s. Ranchi of 8849 reg tons Capt J A Smith sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo

P and O S N s.s. Jeypore of 3209 reg tons Capt F Ahier sailed for Karachi with same bottom cargo

L T s.s. Himalaya of 3904 reg tons Capt T Fileppini sailed for Kobe via Colombo and Singapore with local and same bottom cargo

N Y Kaisha's s.s. China Maru of 4266 reg tons Capt K Morai sailed for Karachi via Cutch Kundla with passengers and same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Nirvana of 3765 reg tons Capt T H Gill sailed for Rangoon in water ballast

Scindia Steam Nvg s.s. Jalarajan of 3148 reg tons Capt E W Courtney sailed for Bedi Bunder via Bhavnagar with local and same bottom cargo.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 23.

1 Indora 3963 Calcutta 26-7 M M
4 Vita 1955 Busra 28-7 M M
6 C/Hongkong 6071 Karachi 25-7 J Finlay
7 Cilicia 6577 Karachi 28-7 Anchor Line
8 Himalaya 3904 Kobe 23-7 L Triestino
9 C/O Hereford 3215 Calcutta 25-7 F F Campbell
13 Ormara 2978 Antwerp NF M M
15 Dumfries 3061 Liverpool 25-7 Grahams T.
16 Hashemi 298 M Coast 25-7 S Hassum

VICTORIA DOCK

8 Jalarajan 3148 Bedi Bunder 23-7 Scindia S N
10/11 Chin. Maru 4266 Karachi 24-7 N Y K
14 Bandra 1893 P Gulf 27-7 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

A El Hind 3225 Calcutta 26-7 Scindia S N
G Victoria Marie 882 M Coast 25-7 Merchant S N
M/Varsova 1955 NF NF M M
K Rizwani 3306 NF NF T Morrison
N/C Jalajyoti 2698 Rangoon 26-7 Scindia S N
P/O Bankura 1896 Busra 3-8 M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Chitral 4-8-38 P and O S N
Soudan 12-8-38 P and O S N
Cathay 11-8-37 P and O S N
Carthag 18-8-38 P and O
Strathairo 28-7-38 P and O
FROM OSLO
Nagara 18-7-38 L Edward
FROM LIVERPOOL
Cilicia 22-7-38 Anchor Line
City of Hongkong 19-7-38 K Nixon
Clan Murdoch 29-7-38 J Finlay
FROM HAMBURG
Ehrenfels 23-7-38 L Edwards
Aagtekerk 25-7-38 L Edwards
FROM GUTHENBURG
Tungsha 10-8-38 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres Garfield 26-7-38 F F Campbell
Steel Ranger 2-8-38 M M
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 15-8-38 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Conte Biancamano 1-8-38 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Conte Verde 26-7-38 L Triestino
Kunishima Maru 10-8-38 N Y Kaisha
Hakuzaki Maru 30-7-38 N Y K
Ranpura 5-8-38 P and O S N
Melbourne Maru 23-8-38 N Y Kaisha
Kidderpore 28-7-38 P and O S N
Somali 31-7-38 P and O S N
FROM BASRA
Vita 23-7-38 M M
Varela 30-7-38 M M
Barala 28-7-38 M M
FROM SYDNEY
Narkunda 13-8-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 30-7-38 P and O S N
FROM MOULMEIN
Sir 17-7-38 M M
FROM JAPAN
Karanja 20-8-38 M M
Takliwa 6-8-38 M M
FROM BASSEIN
Garmuir 18-7-38 M M
FROM RANGOON
Jalarashmi 30-7-38 Scindia S N
FROM KARACHI
Kybfels 30-7-38 L Edward
FROM CALCUTTA
Chyebassa 26-7-38 M M
Jalaputra 26-7-38 Scindia S N

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Hakozaki Maru 2-8-38 N Y Kaisya
Ranpura 6-8-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 13-8-38 P and O S N
Somali 2-8-38 P and O S N
Malojo 16-7-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 30-7-38 P and O S N
Ranchi 23-7-38 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
Dumfries 25-7-38 Grahams Trading
City of Hongkong 10-8-38 James Finlay
Cilicia 5-8-38 Anchor Line
FOR HAMBURG
Kybfels 31-7-38 L Edwards
Ormara NF M M
FOR NEW YORK
Pres Garfield 28-7-38 F F Campbell
City of Hereford 25-7-38 F F Campbell
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Verde 26-7-38 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
China Maru 10-8-38 N Y K
Jeypore 3-8-38 P and O S N
Yeifuku Maru 29-7-38 O S Kaisha
Kunishima Maru 25-8-38 N Y Kaisha
Himalaya 24-7-38 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 1-8-38 L Triestino
Soudan 15-8-38 P and O S N
Chitral 4-8-38 P and O S N
Carthage 18-8-38 P and O S N
FOR SYDNEY
Cathay 11-8-38 P and O S N
Strathaird 28-7-38 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Bankura 3-8-38 M M
Bandra 27-7-38 M M
Vita 28-7 38 M M
FOR DURBAN
Kenya 3-8-38 M M
Takliwa 17-8-38 M M
FOR JEDDAH
Alavi 4-8-38 T Morrison
FOR RANGOON
Jalajyati 26-7-38 Scindia S N
FOR CALCUTTA
Chyebassa 3-8-38 M M
Indora 26-7-38 M M
Elhind 26-7-38 Scindia S N
FOR KARACHI
Ehrenfels 27-7-38 L Edwards
Cilicia 28-7-38 Anchor Line
City of Hongkong 25-7-38 J Finlay

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Kamogawa Maru 21-7-38
S S British Judge 21-7-38
S S City of Hongkong 20-7-38
S S Serbino 20-7-38
S S Bhadravati 21-7-38

EXPORTS

Bombay, July 23.

S S Tannenfels for Rotterdam: 55 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 1280 bags gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 50 bales hemp raw J J Kanji.

For Hamburg: 129 bales cotton fly Sapt T Products (India); 2800 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji; 6400 bags gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 2680 bags gr nut oil cake P Surchand; 4120 bags gr nut oil cake P M Kataria; 110 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 117 bags cotton fly Sapt T Products (India); 80 bales cotton waste clean C Jairam; 35 bales cotton waste N D Kaikini; 278 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 4 cases dry beef punners D Abraham; 2828 bags gr nut oil cake Swastik Oil Mills; 275 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 220 bales raw cotton Bombay Company; 56 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros; 55 bales raw cotton N Rajaram.

For Bremen: 100 bales cotton waste clean N D Kaikini; 220 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros

For Anewerp: 138 bales cotton waste clean P D Vora; 20 bales hemp ropes J Kanji 10 dms waste films S D Engineer; 2000 pkts copn oil cakes A Oomerbhoy; 1000 pkts gr nut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy; 4000 pkts gr nut oil cakes H Rawji.

S S City of Hereford for New York: 6 bales kid skins D Abraham

For Philadelphia: 50 bales wool raw C Lister.

S S Ranchi for London: 35 cases cotton cold yarn A H Diab; 14 bales woollen carpets R Jamshed.

S S City of Hongkong for Ghent: 160 bales cotton waste L O Vora.

For Liverpool: 124 bags myrabollam H Bhagwandas; 11 bags lentil split B Balwant.

For Antwerp: 4000 pkts gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 900 bags kardi seeds G Gokalchand

For Adelaide: 15 cases cotton piece goods N Wadia.

For Auckland: 10 cases cotton bleached twill N Wadia

S S Dumfries for London: 1400 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji; 100 bales cotton rugs O Chandbhoy.

S S Yeifuku Maru for Kobe: 500 bales raw cotton The Nisho; 600 bales raw cotton M Amersey; 800 bales raw cotton R Kanji; 929 bales raw cotton N Nagshi; 500 bales raw cotton N Futehally; 200 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 500 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading.

For Yokohama: 100 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 100 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading.

For Osaka: 500 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading.

S S Cilicia for Liverpool: 300 bales wool raw Ralli Bros; 75 bales wool raw C Lister; 175 bales wool raw The Eastern Wool Trading; 299 bags gr nut kernels S M Rajgor; 11 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros

For Manchester: 100 bales cotton twist M Chandulal; 250 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton waste clean M Chandulal.

For Glasgow: 2560 bags gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 13 cases brassware The American Express.

For Marseilles: 180 bags turmeric S M Rajgor; 200 bags turmeric powder S M Rajgor; 124 bags mustardseeds S M Rajgor; 185 bags sesam seed S M Rajgor; 50 bdls henna leaves S M Rajgor; 119 bags gum H M S Shoostry.

For Bristol: 274 bags cattel hoops J Janmohomed Rahimtoola.

IMPORTS

S S Serbino Agent James Finlay from Hull: 100 d/bags gypsum; 50 lse stl tyres; 50 bags osalon starch; 41 bdls stl bars; 50 bags disft powder; 417 cases washing blue; 1025 cases disft fluid; 1200 dms linseed oil; 88 cases colour; 4.. cases paint; 51 brls alum; 305 lse joist steel work; 144 lse channels.

From Dunkerk; 383 pcs m s joists; 318 pcs r s joists; 444 pcs m s Channels

For Middlesbrough: 55 cases stl flats; 262 cases joists and channels; 78 lse tram rails; 4997 bags sulphate of ammonia.

From P Said: 108 bales cotton.

From P Sudan: 605 bales cotton.

S S Ceylon Agent L Edwards from Gotebarg: 975 bales paper; 98 bales wrapping paper; 321 cases stl hinges; 160 bdls ceiling board.

From Gothenburg: 5250 bdls boxboards 210 bales paper; 81 cases nails; 76 cases petroleum stoves blow lamps etc.

From Oslo: 1190 bdls boxboards; 150 bags nitrate of soda; 323 reels news print paper; 658 bales paper.

From Hamburg: 244 dms bleachg. powder; 87 cts san eware; 50 dms chemicals; 394 reels paper.

From Rotterdam: 100 bales strawboards; 58 dms aniline colours; 49 reels printing paper.

From Antwerp: 200 pkgs chicory; 2770 pcs marble refuse; 105 bdls iron conduct tubes; 400 bags ground lime stones; 113 cases bolts and nuts; 84 cases wire nails; 900 single bgs whiting; 74 bales paper; 100 cirls copper wire; 120 csks sulphide of soda; 60 cases iron panel pins; 495 pcs asbestos cement flat sheets; 39 cases iron screws.

From P. Sudan: 1350 bales sakel cotton.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Decline In Rail Traffic

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable from London dated 22nd July:—

Market generally steady but influenced by the week-end bad half-yearly Railway statements showing large traffic declines and much higher expenses. You should consider sale issues ranking after guaranteed stocks object repurchase cheaper in few months. Associated Manganese active market.

Consett Iron	8/7½
John Brown	28/9
Broken Hill North	39/3
Broke Hill South	26/3
Associated Manganese	8
Kamra Tin	9d.
Kamuning Rubber and Tin	2/10½
Tunnel Cement	£2 1/8
O. K. Bazar	29/6
Bristol Aircraft	55/1½
Reckitt	105/3
Br. American Tobacco	106

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, July 22

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Electric Power and Lt 7 p.c. Pfd	42
Electric Bond Common	9
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	54
Int Tel and Tel	10
Amr Tel and Tel	140 1/4
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 per cent 1939	100
Western Union Telg	32 1/2
New York Central Railway	20 3/4
Texas Corporation	47 3/4
Phillips Petroleum	43
Socony	15 3/4
Chase Bank	33
Consolidated Oil	10 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Amr Tel and Tel 1961	103
4 1/2 per cent Argentine Republic 1961	90
Cons Mining and Smelting of Canada	61
United States Steel	61
Bethlehem Steel	60
Bethelehem Steel 7 per cent pfd	98
Ludlum Steel	19
Republic Steel	20
Anaconda Copper Mining	36 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	51 1/2
Westinghouse Airbrake	27
General Motors	41 3/4
General Electric	42 1/2
Union Carbide	84 3/4
National City Bank	27
6 per cent Denmark 1942	105
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	95
4 per cent Delaware and Hudson 1943	52
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	50
6 1/2 per cent Japanese 1954	72

Turnover 1 1/4 million shares. Carloadings up 101287 units. On further strength suggest profit taking.

The American industrial situation is factor of serious consequence not only to domestic markets but to the commerce of the world. Much interest therefore attaches to the remarks of Government economists who now anticipate continued though gradual and unspectacular improvement in United States business extending a year or longer. They believe that the Federal Reserve Board index of industrial production which at present is round seventysix will be between 85 to 95 by the end of the year with a further gain next year though it is not likely to reach the 1937 level.

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales
Receipts into Bombay on 21st July	4,360
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2,489,202
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	3,067,756
Decrease	628,554

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 127 December 126 January 128 March 132 May 133 at cross rate 4.91 7/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 155 Liverpool July 1938 4.85 Rs. 56 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 169/8 Liverpool May 1939 5.01 Rs. 48 3/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 169/8 New York May 8.93 Rs. 32 1/4 at cross rate 4.91 7/8

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 22

Broach J/A 1938 opening 155 highest 156 1/2 lowest 155 closing 156 3/8

Broach A/M 1939 opening 170 1/4 highest 171 3/8 lowest 170 closing 171

Oomra July opening 143 3/4 highest 145 7/8 lowest 143 3/4 closing 145 7/8

Oomra D/J opening 151 1/2 highest 152 1/4 lowest 151 1/2 closing 152 1/4

Bengal July opening 123 1/4 highest 125 3/4 lowest 123 1/4 closing 125 3/4

Bengal D/J opening 129 1/2 highest 129 3/4 lowest 129 1/2 closing 129 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (21-8-38) Rs. 7 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 23

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following report dated London 6th July:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,411,750 on June 29th showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

Bar gold to the value of £2,415,000 has changed hands at the 'fixing' this week, and has been mainly absorbed for the Continent. The price rose today to 140/11 the highest since 21st April last year as a result of the sharp appreciation of the dollar.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold, registered from midday on the 27th ult. to midday on the 4th inst.

IMPORTS.

British West Africa	£198,872
British East Africa	17,507
British India	16,750
Australia	11,517
New Zealand	11,517
Hong Kong	65,522
Canada	588,529
Soviet Union	1,130,468
Belgium	828,257
France	255,088
Netherlands	10,648
Switzerland	38,870
Other countries	9,615
	£3,193,944

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£ 53,229
Finland	23,453
France	60,217
Netherlands	644,950
Sweden	770,260
Switzerland	162,316
Other countries	13,735
	£1,728,160

The s.s. "Comorin" which sailed from Bombay on 2nd July carries gold to the value of £331,000.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for May, 1938 amounted to 68,988 fine ounces as compared with 67,813 fine ounces for April, 1938, and 68,448 fine ounces for May, 1937.

SILVER.

Continued reluctance on the part of sellers has led to the establishment of still higher prices, 19 1/4d. for cash and 19.1/8d. for forward having been reached yesterday from which there has been only slight reaction to-day when we quote 19.3/16d. and 19d. for the respective deliveries. These prices compare with 19.1/16d. and 18.15/16d. on Wednesday last

Bear-covering has furnished most of the demand which has again been of only moderate volume, but a few fresh Indian forward purchases have also been made, setting off some resales from the same quarter. The Continent has both bought and sold.

The rise may be maintained in whole or in part for such time as bear-covering continues and offerings remain light but sooner or later reaction may be expected.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of silver, registered from midday on the 27th ult. to midday on the 4th inst.

IMPORTS.

British West Africa	£ 2,860
Belgium	15,616
Czechoslovakia	14,000
France	18,001
Other Countries	4,789
	£55,266

EXPORTS

United States of America	£885,170
France	823
Germany	4,057
Sweden	1,925
Other countries	1,797
	£893,772

TATA STEEL PRODUCTS

Increase In Prices Of G. C. Sheets

Bombay, July 22.

The Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. have increased the prices in the case of galvaniser corrugated sheets 24g by Rs. 10 per ton. The latest quotation is Rs. 235.

Deliveries are as follows:—

Merchant Mill Plate Mill and Bar Mill (16") October 1938.

Bar Mill (10") and heavy structural November 1938.

Black Galvanised sheets Dec. 1938.

All orders are subject to acceptance by the Calcutta office.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, July 22

SAKELS—	
July	13.25+35
November	13.48+16
January	13.63+13
ASHMOUNI—	
August	10.39+16
October	10.51+21
GIZA—	
July	13.34+36
November	13.23+31
January	13.08+23

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, July 22.

Our Sugar Market for Java Forward positions ruled steady during the early part of the week and showed better tendency during the latter part of the week due to improvement in London Terminal prices. In the Local Market September, Oct.-Nov. and December shipment prices advanced on the whole by about 1 to 1 1/2 annas per cwt. Java Market was reported firm with an improvement of about 10 points i. 'Niwas' limits.

Our Market for Indian Sugars continued to rule steady with an improvement of about an anna per cwt. Calcutta and Cawnpore markets were reported firm.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Shipment September Rs. 5-3-6 per cwt
F.B.H. Conf. Terms.
Shipment Oct-Nov Rs. 5-4-6 per cwt.
F.B.H. Conf. Terms.
Shipment December Rs. 5-5-0 per cwt.
F.B.H. Conf. Terms.
Britannia:—
Ready Rs. 16-2-0 per cwt.
Indian Sugars:—
Ready Rs. 12-4-0 to 13-0-0 per cwt.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 23

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent paper	99/2
4 per cent 1960/70	112/14
5 per cent 1945/55	118/2

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	113/8
Bank of Hindusthan	32/4
Bank of India	142/12
Central Bank	21
Imperial Bank F P	1550
Imperial Bank P P	38[illegible]
Indian Overseas Bank	43/8
Reserve Bank	116/12
Union Bank	5/9

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles	520
Ambica	234/6
Arun	395
Arvind	1060
Bharatkhand	2700
Bombay Dyeing	885
Buckingham and Carnatics	196
Central India	248/12
Century	283/12
Colaba	163/12
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	352/8
Elgin	212/8
Gokak	152/8
Hukumchand	190
Indore	57/8
Jubilee	202/8
Khatau Makanji	120
Kohinoor	286/4
Laxmi cotton	272/8
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	106/4
Morarji	132
Mysore	98/12
Nandlal Bhandari	90
New Great	231/4
Rajpur	635
Rajnagar	295
Sajjan	97/8
Sholapur	1750
Simplex	88/12
Swadeshi	222/8
Vishnu	1165

HYDRO ELECTRIC

Andhra Valley Ord	1425
Tata Hydro ord	150/10
Tata Power ord	1330

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	139/6
Ajmer Electrics	12/14
Bombay Suburban	147/8
Bombay Tram	113/7
Surat Electrics	169/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Air Services of India	3N
Alcock Ashdown	305
Associated Cements	110
Belapur	162/8
Bombay Burma New	181/4
Bombay Burma Old	541/4
Bombay Steam	219/6
Bombay Telephone	81/4
Br B Petrol	3/9
Burma Corporation	7/9
Dalmia Cement	10
Indian Bleaching	131/4
Industrial Investment Tr	40/4
Indian Radio Ord	405
Indian Radio Defd	502/8
Indian Copper	2/8
Indian Iron	29
Mysore Sugar	22/12
Port Canning	67
Premier Construction	66/4
Rohtas Industries	23/10
Scindia Steam	20/6
Shivrajpur	43/8
Tata Oil	30/4
Tata Steel Ordy	252
Tata Steel Defd	1170

JUTES

Birla Jute	15/4
Howrah	45/8
Hukumchand	7/4
Kamarhatty	448
Kanknarrah	362
Lawrence	375
Reliance	62/6

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, July 23

Weather cool, continued rains in entire Belt. Forecast Entire Belt cloudy more rain expected.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, July 23

July	193.20+70
September	94.20+270
October	192.60+240
November	91.50+300
January	191.80+280

Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 23

Wheat	10,368	cwts.
Linseed	3,994	cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	16	cwts.
Gingellyseed	351	cwts.
Poppyseed	61	cwts.
Groundnuts	4,040	cwts.
Rice	11,034	cwts.
Myrabollams	855	cwts.
Cottonseed	506	cwts.
Mowraseed	19	cwts.
Gram	1,421	cwts.
Joowar	12,451	cwts.
Barley	656	cwts.
Bajree	2,215	cwts.
Indian sugar	11,679	cwts.

SPECIAL JUTE CENSUS COMMITTEE

CALCUTTA, July 23.

The "United Press" understands that the Government of Bengal, in consultation with the Indian Central Jute Committee, has undertaken census of jute crop for the province and for this purpose, a committee has been appointed which will be known as the Special Jute Census Committee with the following personnel:—

Mr. P. S. MacDonald (President), Mr. M. Carbery, Director of Agriculture, Government of Bengal, Mr. G. C. Limboussi, Prof. P. C. Mahalonobis, Rai Bahadur B. B. Mukherjee, Director of Land Records, Mr. P. N. Sen (non-official) and Mr. A. P. Cliff, Secretary of the Indian Central Jute Committee.

'The object of the census is to ascertain accurate acreage and yields under jute cultivation.—United Press.

Indore Letter

NEW RULES FOR SUGAR TRADE

Customs-Duty-Free Zone Area

(From Our Correspondent.)
INDORE, (By Mail).

Sir S. M. Bapna, the Prime Minister accompanied by Mr. B. M. Joshi, his Private Secretary, left Indore on Friday afternoon for Mysore on some official business. He is expected to return on August 4.

Dewan Bahadur Tilloo will look after the duties of the Prime Minister during his absence.

In order to check the smuggling of sugar, the Holkar Government have sanctioned new rules for the sugar trade in Siyaganj, which will henceforth cease to be customs-duty-free zone areas. Sugar will now be allowed to be imported free of duty only into the private warehouses, duly licensed, and will not be sold unless the import duty is paid.

Mr. Kanhaiya Lal Khadiwale of Indore has been selected as a member of the Executive Council of the Ajmer-Merwara Congress Committee in place of Mr. Joshi.

RECORD REVENUE ANTICIPATED

Travancore Dewan On Surplus Budget

TRIVANDRUM, July 23.

After the Financial Secretary's speech Sir Ramaswami Iyer addressing the Assembly said that the state was budgetting for a surplus, but their estimates were deliberately conservative. He pointed out that Travancore was next only to Hyderabad and Mysore among the Indian states in respect of Revenue and population and in determining Travancore's place in the confraternity of states this must be taken notice of.

Sir Ramaswami Iyer pointed out that a record revenue was now anticipated but this increase of revenue was made without any single pie of additional taxation. The policy of the Government was not to accumulate funds for their own sake but to utilise funds for public benefit.

The Government realised they had to rely less and less on land revenue and they were trying to raise their revenue by other ways such as tightening incometax and operating schemes of profit that would yield revenue without operating harshly. The Government's object was to encourage private enterprise, while at the same time, making utmost use of the resources, which the state monopolises. The Dewan explained this policy with regard to exploitation of timber resources of the state as well as its mineral resources transport development and ceramic factory. He also explained the policy and prospects with regard to Pallivasal Hydro-electric scheme wherefrom a revenue of rupees one lak was expected in the forthcoming year and which was hoped to pay a substantial return from the second year of its operation.

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION.

Concluding, the Dewan explained the place of the Travancore University in this policy of reorientation and said the resources of the state were vast. If a wise policy of industrialisation and active agricultural industrial progress were pursued, revenues of the state were likely to go up by rupees twenty or thirty lakhs. In order to get the utmost from their schemes, allround co-operation was necessary. There might be differences of political objective but in regard to industrial, educational and economic programme and policy, there could not be room for animosities. There was only room for friendship and co-operation.—A. P.

ATTACK ON CIVIL LIBERTIES

Implications Of Anti-Hindi Campaign

MADRAS, July 24.

At a meeting of the Civil Liberties Union of Madras held last night at Mahajana Sabha Hall, with Mr. K. Bhashyam, M. L. A. (Madras) presiding, the following resolution was adopted:

"The Committee is clearly of the view that some of the methods of agitation in the course of anti-Hindi campaign do not constitute legitimate exercise of civil liberties but on the other hand infringement of civil liberties of subjects to enjoy peace and freedom in their homes.

"The Committee, however, is of opinion that application of the Criminal Law Amendment Act to deal with the situation is not justified as the main object of that Act is suppression of Civil Liberties and as further the Act is one passed by the process of certification by the Governor-General."—United Press.

CUSTOMS CONTROL SUCCEEDS

Vigilance Rewarded: Quiet On The Madras Coast

SIMLA, July 24.

That so far as smuggling is concerned, the situation is pronouncedly and most gratifyingly quiet is the latest report from the East coast. For the first time since the anti-smuggling campaign had been started in November 1936, the claim is now made that the situation is thoroughly in hand.

Major seizures during the first fortnight of June were few and from all sides reports have come of enforced quiescence of frustration on the part of smugglers.

Enquiries made go to show that prices of silk in Madras and in areas served by that port are such as to give no cause for anxiety. Small quantities of smuggled goods, no doubt, appear to filter through from time to time but such quantities are both individually and collectively very small. Large scale smuggling of the days past to distant places appears to be practically dead.

Following the successful blocking up of the Karikal land frontier, frantic efforts were made by smugglers to get away goods by sea. A sharp watch was kept in and around the Madras beaches with the assistance of composite levies hastily pressed into service from the Madras Salt Depot and the Customs staff, and there is little doubt that no consignment of any significance could be landed.

SEA PATROLS.

That the sea patrols have proved very efficacious and are of great importance in the matter of control has more than once been recently demonstrated by the fact that as soon as a launch has come to harbour for repair, desperate efforts are made to rush consignments through by sea. But fortunately the wind still blows strongly to the North, and it is not possible for the country craft to move out into the sea.

One catamaran which started out from Karikal on the 11th June with 18 bundles of silk is reported to have capsized after proceeding some distance out, throwing the bundles into the water.

With the change in the direction of the wind in later months, it will no doubt be possible for catamarans to move South, but patrols will by then be spread again over the wide and difficult area which lies between Pudokottah and the sea.

SILK UNDER HAY.

The only two major cases of smuggling which took place recently were both from the Pondicherry frontier. On the night of the 2nd June a consignment of 200 dozen mechanical lighters valued at about Rs. 4,000 was captured near Mortandy. On the 5th June the Police recovered 8 bundles of silk valued at about Rs. 1,000 in a basket in a bullock cart near Dusi. The basket was one used for carrying manure and was covered with hay.

Minor cases of smuggling detected on the Pondicherry frontier in the month of May amounted to 173 and covered goods of a net value of about Rs. 1,500 liable to a duty of about Rs. 1,400. Penalties aggregating nearly Rs. 500 were levied and 17 persons were convicted in court and sentenced to terms of imprisonment totalling about 2½ years.

MANSA PEASANTS' APPEAL TO SARDAR

(From Our Correspondent.)
MANSA, (By Mail).

A memorial signed by about 3,500 peasants, members of the Mansa Khedut Committee, the Khedut Panchayat, their Representative council and the whole body of the voters of the elected Khedut Panchayat has been sent to Sjt. Ramrai Munshi, assuring him that all differences have ceased and that unity has been cemented and urging him as their leader and Guru to come to Mansa.

Sjt. Ramrai has, in his reply, conveyed to the Mansa Khedut Committee that only by organising the inauguration session of their Panchayat and the Sabarkantha Conference in a manner befitting Sardar Patel, they can persuade him to concede their request.

On receiving Sjt. Ramrai Munshi's reply expressing regret for his inability to respond to the peasants' invitation for his Darshan—the Khedut Committee has sent an S. O. S. to Sardar Patel appealing to him to direct Sjt. Ramrai to go to Mansa.

BOMBAY, July 24.—An earthquake shock of mild intensity with its epicentre at a distance of two hundred miles was recorded by the Bombay seismographs at the Colaba Observatory yesterday evening at 5-30 p.m.

Foreign Selling On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

REPORTS OF RAIN FAIL TO ATTRACT NEW BUYING

Co-ops. Estimate Crop 11,507,000 Bales

BOMBAY, July 23.

Uninteresting operations characterised virtually all American Markets on Friday.

Cotton was narrow and easily influenced by orders either way. Reports of rains in the Cotton Belt failed to attract new buying and the market subsequently reacted largely under foreign selling on differences, but in the meanwhile opinions differ whether rains are doing more harm than good.

The American Co-operative Association estimates crop 11,07,000 Bales.

The market opened steady and advanced on higher Liverpool Cables, further rains in the cotton Belt and firmness of the stock market. There was hedging considerable nervousness was apparent with regard to weevil situation.

At the opening October was 4 points up at 8.82 and a further rise of 4 points was reached with October 8.86 which was the highest level. Later on there was some realising and straddle selling and the market declined to 8.73 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a decline of 4 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 8.83c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also quiet and closed at a decline of 6 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 6 points at 8.89c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a rise of 2 points with October 4.89. Hedging of outsiders and Bombay selling met speculative buying on reported possibility of weevil damage. Later on there was no new feature and the market closed at a rise of 3 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 8 points at 5.06d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Giza futures closed at a rise of 11 to 1 points and Uppers advanced 1 to 3 points. The Alexandria market was very steady and closed at a rise of 13 to 35 points.

COTTON CONTROL

Messrs. Breul and Co. in their Supplement quote the following salient points in the cotton Control policy received by air mail:—

Actual Holding of Government.—Approximately 5,400,000 bales of the 1937/8 and 1,670,000 bales of the previous crops. These are still technically the property of the farmer-borrower who has up to 1st July 1939 to repossess his cotton by repaying loan plus charges. The Commodity Credit Corporation, through whom the funds have been advanced, will presumably become owner of an, unredeemed cotton after 1st July 1939, but cannot sell it at a rate in excess of 300,000 bales a month, or 1,500,000 bales in any calendar year.

Adjustment Payments for 1937/8 Crop —It will be remembered that this payment was granted to those farmers who agreed to co-operate with the Government in its acreage control campaign for the 1938/9 crop. It was granted on the difference between the basic price of 12 cents and the average of the price for Middling 7/8 in ten spot markets in the South on the date of sale of the cotton with a maximum of 3 cents.

SOIL CONSERVATION

Benefit payments will be made in 1938/9 on the basis of approximately 2.4 cents per pound on the average yield of the acreage diverted from cotton to soil conserving practices.

National Production Goal.—Is the number of bales, together with the carryover as on August 1st, sufficient to give a normal supply, the latter being estimated at 40 per cent over the total of domestic consumption plus exports for the average of the ten preceding years and an adjustment for current trends. By November 15th the Secretary of Agriculture must publish his estimate of the total supply (carryover plus probable production for the season) and if it exceeds by more than 7 per cent the normal supply, then he must conduct, not later than December 15th, a ballot of those cotton farmers who have produced the preceding crop as to their wishes regarding the adoption of acreage restriction for the coming season. If adopted, acreages quotas will be allotted to each farmer on the basis of his previous production. Cotton produced on such restricted acreage, no matter what yield, will be marketed freely; anything produced on acreage in excess of such quotas will be, when marketed, subject to a penalty of 2 cents in 1938/9 and 3 cents during any subsequent year.

PARITY PRICE

The parity price is arrived at as follows:—Average spot price August 1909 to July 1914 (12.4 c) multiplied by the index figure of costs of commodities bought by farmer—(1.29 c at present).

Acreage.—For the season 1938/9 the national acreage has been set at 26,384,417 later, to remove hardships on small farmers, it was raised to 28,384,000.

Adjustment payments for 1938/9.—Are eligible only to those who co-operate with the Government in the 1938 production control programme. The rate of payment will not be based on the prices ruling when the cotton is sold, as was the case last year, but on the average obtained by growers during the period August/December deducted from 75 per cent of the average parity price ruling during the same period. For example, at present, on the basis of parity price of 16.00, of which 75 per cent represents about 12.00, if the average price obtained was 10.00, the grower would receive 2 cents per lb. As, however, the funds at present available are limited, the Government may have to reduce those benefits if the total claimants (including producers of other commodities) make such a course necessary. The beneficiary will, of course, have to agree to co-operate with the Government's acreage restriction for the following crop.

COTTON LOANS

The Government will have to grant these if; as from 1st August the average price of Middling 7/8 spot on the ten designated spot markets is below 52 per cent of parity price (at present that would be 8.32), or, the official crop estimate indicates a prospective crop in excess of a normal supply (say 13 million bales). It is now stipulated that the loan rates can provide for premiums on grades, and staples above standard. Not more than 75 per cent of parity price can be loaned. Non-co-operators can obtain loans only up to 60 per cent of rate applicable to co-operators and only on the portion of his production which, if sold, would be subject to penalty. Loans can only be granted to those who have signified their approval of marketing quotas.

Weather Over U. S. A. Cotton Belt

Eastern: Mostly cloudy
Central: Occasional showers
Western: Occasional showers. In East Texas mostly cloudy.

PRIVATE CABLES

New York October highest 8-86+08
(10-20 a.m.)
New York October lowest 8.75—05
(1-50 p.m.)
Liverpool October highest 4.93+06.
Liverpool October lowest 4.88+01.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following Cables from their New York friends:—

"Scattered buying. Rains continue. Reacted on reports of co-operative crop estimate 11,507,000. Do not think market will change much either way for the near future because awaiting crop developments."

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following Cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

LIVERPOOL:—

1. Cotton prices likely remain around present level pending Bureau unless crop news bullish mean time.

NEW YORK:—

2. Co-operative crop estimate 1,15,07,000 bales.

Messrs. Chuhilal Mehta and Co., Ltd., have received to-day the following Cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—Market largely professional with little outside interest. It is rumoured that Co-operative societies crop estimate is 1,15,00,000 bales.

Liverpool:—Every advance meets profit-taking. Future trend depends on weather and New York stocks. Slightly bearish.

New York:—Tendency is to increase crop estimate. Think crop is likely to exceed 1,10,00,000 bales. Think consumption will be larger. Suggest waiting for a decline before buying.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, July 23.

October	8.82
December	8.91
January	8.93
March	8.98
May	9.02
July	9.06
Middling Spot	8.92

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, July 23.

July	—
October	8.95
December	9.03
January	9.05
Middling Spot	9.00

11 a.m. Ranges and Noon Call were closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, July 23.

	Bales
Day's Receipts to U. S. Ports	9,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	8,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, July 23.

July	4.85
August	4.85
September	4.86
October	4.88
November	4.90
December	4.93
January	4.95
February	4.97
March	4.93
April	5.00
May	5.02
June	5.03
July	5.04
Middling Spot	5.06

10-12 A. M. Quotations

October	4.86
January	4.92

LINSEED OIL
London, July 23.

Linseed Oil London per cwt. naked 23/9 August sellers.
Linseed Oil London per cwt. naked 23/6 September/December sellers.

LONDON RUBBER
London, July 23.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb. closed.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 23

Following a decline of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 169/8 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 170 on scattered buying and covering. Later on there was increased selling pressure and prices declined to Rs. 169. At this level the market was steady.

Liverpool market opened to-day at a decline of 4 points and the local market ruled quiet with Broach A/M quoted at Rs. 169. Later on there was scattered buying. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—	
Broach J/A 1938	155 10 0
Broach A/M 1939	169 12 0
Fine M G—	
Oomra July 1938	143 2 0
Oomra D/J 1939	151 8 0
F G M G—	
Bengal July 1938	124 0 0
Bengal D/J 1939	128 12 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 23.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.	... 132	129	126	123	
Punjab	... 132	129	126	123	
Rajputana	... 132	129	126	123	
Oomra No. 3	152	149	146	143	...
C. P. No. 1	163	160	157	154	...
C. P. No. 2	157	154	151	148	...
Broach No. 2	... 160	158	156	154	
Punjab-Ame.	... 185	182	179	176	
Surat	... 214	211	208	205	
Rajpipla	... 206	203	200	197	
Navsari	... 220	217	214	211	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 23

Bengal Superfine	130./32
Bengal Fine	128/29
Bengal F G	125/26
C P 1	155/57
C P 2	146/48
Arvi	147/49
Amraoti	142/46
Ellichpur	148/49
Berar	146/48
Khandesh	134/39
Jalna Sailu	136/40
Burwah Sanavad	145/47
Khandwa	145/47
Harda Khirkiya	145/48
Mathia	124/29
Malkapur	140/43
Broach	155/60
Punjab 4 F	175/80
Punjab 289F	209/210
Sindh N T	185/95
Kampala	281/83
Jinja	265/67
Navsari	215/17

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, July 23.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	53,880	206,179	
Central India	45,925	337,378	
Barsi and Nagar	39	149,908	174,497
Hyderabad-Gaorani	40,322	101,666	
Berar	327,318	579,602	
Central Provinces	166	83,494	114,551
Total Oomras	205	700,847	1,513,973
Dholera	1,312	141,057	179,338
N.-W. Provinces		3,112	10,371
Rajputana		16,353	97,128
Sind-Punjab	66	520,818	346,388
Broach	33	263,597	341,910
Coompta and Dharwar	658	66,437	72,661
Westerns-Northerns	2	24,225	40.145
Cocoanada		23	155
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		5,215	20,507
American		177,893	20,033
Egyptian, African and Sudan	811	521,541	425,682
Comilla, Bumra and other sorts		1,171	239
Total	3,087	2,442,289	3,068,430

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 21st July.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,025	318,449	458,257
Japan and China	3,800	695,572	1,478,774
Coast Ports		59,853	37,292
Up-country by Rail		356,276	287,936
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		6,078	36,277
Total	4,825	1,436,228	2,298,536

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 22-7-38	7916000	6870000
Receipts Yesterday 22-7-38	17000	12000
Exports to date 22-7-38	5887000	5740000
Stock at Ports 22-7-38	2447000	1107000
Stock at Interior Towns 22-7-38	1994000	847000
Stock at Liverpool 22-7-38	1157000	855000
Visible Supply 22-7-38	5712000	2924000
Quantity in sight 22-7-38	13655000	13128000
Quantity out of sight 22-7-38	10824000	13456000

LONDON SEEDS
London, July 23.

Linseed La Plata Hull C. I. F. ton £11/13/9 July sellers.
Linseed Calcutta, London C. I. F. ton £12/11/3 July sellers.
Linseed Bombay, London C. I. F. ton £13/1/3 July sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. C. I. F ton £11/15/0 July/August sellers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull C. I. F. ton £11/5/0 July/August sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE
London, July 23.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels unquoted.
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels 31/7-1/2 July sellers.
Wheat South Australian parcels 31/3 July sellers.

LONDON SPELTER
London, July 23.

Spelter hard (Indian Brand) Fob. closed.

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, July 23.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality 5-1/8.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 23

Yesterday London gold prices closed unchanged at £7-1-5 1/2. London Paris exchange rate was 3 points down at 178.16 and Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.91 7/8. London silver prices were unchanged at 19 1/2d. New York silver was also unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Montreal futures closed unchanged to 2 points up. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0-8 7/8. Messrs Escatta and Goldsmid state "The strength of the dollar imparted firmness to the market and India has been a keen buyer. Orders from that quarter were particularly in evidence stocks of silver in London are estimated at 4,000,000 ounces. The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover.

GOLD

Ready	35 11 3
Shravan delivery	35 11 6
Shravan tejimandi	0 3 3
Bhadarva delivery	35 11 3
Bhadarva tejimandi	0 5 0

SILVER

Ready	51 1 0
Shravan delivery	51 1 0
Shravan tejimandi	0 10 0
Bhadarva delivery	51 0 0
Bhadarva tejimandi	1 3 0

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Total Rs. 3,17,23,69,359

Bombay, July 23.

Gold valued at Rs. 46,00,637 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended Saturday, July 23.

The s.s. Tairea carried two consignments of bar gold worth Rs. 10,702 and Rs. 8,918 respectively for Mombasa. Six consignments of sovereigns collectively valued at Rs. 35,70,751 were shipped by the s.s. Ranchi to London. The same carried one consignment of bar gold worth Rs. 1,214 for London, and another consignment of bar gold valued at Rs. 4,463 for Aden.

Three consignments of sovereigns of the following descriptions were shipped by the s.s. Ranchi:—Sovereigns worth Rs. 4,46,484 for London optional Paris or Amsterdam, Sovereigns worth Rs. 3,34,863 for Paris via Marseilles and Sovereigns worth Rs. 2,23,242 for London optional Paris.

The total value of gold shipped from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,17,23,69,359.

LONDON SILVER
London, July 23.

Spot	19-5/8
Forward	19-1/2

LONDON GOLD
London, July 23.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£7/1/5

Montreal Silver

Montreal, July 22

July	42.60+02
September	42.90
December	42.90

LONDON METALS

London, July 22

Copper	£40 17 6
Lead	£14 12 6
Spelter	£14 5 0
Tin	£195 5 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, July 23.

London Market.—
Standard copper cash (buyers) £40/15/0
Standard copper months £41/0/0
Electrolytic copper £46/0/0
Bombay Market.—
Yellow metal sheets Rs. 45/8/0
Copper sheets Rs. 37/12/0
Tone:—Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, July 22

August	£11 0 0
September	£11 0 0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 23.

Groundnuts Aug—	
Opening	29 9 0
Highest	29 13 6
Lowest	29 8 0
Closing	29 8 3
Groundnuts Feb—	
Opening	31 11 0
Highest	31 15 0
Lowest	31 10 6
Closing	31 10 6
Castorseeds Sept—	
Opening	29 5 0
Highest	29 8 0
Lowest	29 5 0
Closing	29 8 0
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	29 15 0
Highest	30 0 6
Lowest	29 15 0
Closing	30 0 6
Cottonseeds Sept.—	
Opening	19 6 0
Highest	19 7 0
Lowest	19 5 0
Closing	19 5 6
Cottonseeds Jan.—	
Opening	20 2 0
Highest	20 7 3
Lowest	20 2 0
Closing	20 4 6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 22

July	82 1/2d.
October	69 1/4d.
December	66 1/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, July 22

July	dol 0.68 1/2
September	dol 0.70 1/2
December	dol 0.72 1/8

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, July 23

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 4 0
Shipment September	5 3 6
Shipment Oct Dec	5 5 0
Kesar	12 13 0
Saraya	12 8 0
Java Spot	F 5.60

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, July 23

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	100/5
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	102/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	103/4
3 per cent 1963/6.	98/4
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	99/2
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/6
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	112/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	119/6
3 per cent U.P Bonds	97/8
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	103/7
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	106/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	100/14
TAX FREES.	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	118/2
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	112/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	101/2
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1974 B P T	110/12
4 per cent 1974 M Deb.	110
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	118
6 per cent 1954 M Deb	131/0

Note: Business for next settlement commenced to-day and the budli difference against the short seller is about two annas.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 23

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 13/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/8
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 274
Bank's buying T T 271 1/2
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,318
Bank's buying T T 1,343
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 3/4
Bank's buying T T 78
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 66 1/4
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 66 1/8
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 52
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling T T 157 1/2
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 99
CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.91.87 22nd instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 23rd instant
Hongkong London 1/3 23rd instant
Shanghai London 0/8 7/8 23rd instant
Java London 8.94 1/8 23rd instant
London Paris 178.16 22nd instant
London Belgium 29.10 1/2 22nd instant
London Switzerland 21.49 1/2 22nd instant
London Berlin 12.24 3/4 22nd instant
London Stockholm 19.39 5/8 22nd instant
London New York 4.91.96 22nd instant
London Amsterdam 8.95 1/8 22nd instant
London Italy 93.47 22nd instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady
Gold £7-1-5 1/2 21st instant
Gold £7-1-5 1/2 22nd instant
Silver London Ready 19 1/2 21st instant
Silver London Ready 19 1/2 22nd instant
Silver London Forward 19 3/8 21st instant
Silver London Forward 19 3/8 22nd instant
Silver New York Ready 43 21st instant
Silver New York Ready 43 22nd instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 21st instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 22nd instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 21st Instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 22nd instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 22

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	81 5/8
3 1/2 per cent	94 5/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	107 7/8
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	116
5 per cent 1942/47	110
3 per cent 1949/52	99 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	75 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War loan	103
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	114 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	43/9 steady

PRECIOUS METALS

Bombay, July 22.

The following are our weekly quotations for the precious metal.

	per tola. Rs. a. p.
Platinum 100 per cent	46 0 0
Platinum 97 per cent	45 0 0
Platinum 25 per cent	14 0 0
Palladium 100 per cent	40 0 0
Iridium 100 per cent	200 0 0
Osmium 100 per cent	70 0 0
Ruthenium 100 per cent	80 0 0
Rhodium 100 per cent	250 0 0

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, July 23.

T. T. London on:—

New York	4.92.12
Paris	178.16
Berlin	12.25-1/4
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.93-9/16
Amsterdam	8.95-1/16
Brussels	29.11-3/4
Milan	93.47
Berne	21.49-1/2
Prague	Nil

New York Sugar

New York, July 22

September	1.89
March	1.96
May	2.00
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels July sellers	31/6
Wheat South Australian parcels July sellers	31/3

Pay in—Aug. 8 Pay out—Aug. 11

Heavy Selling Pressure In Hydro Electric Shares

TATA STEELS QUIET

Absence Of Support

BOMBAY, July 23.

Yesterday the Wall Street Market was quiet but steady with a small turnover and prices after fluctuating within a narrow range closed practically unchanged.

The local market opened very steady and after a small improvement in the initial stage on scattered buying, there was steady flow of long liquidation and prices gradually sagged.

The general feeling is bullish and while there was no short sales, it is believed that the market is likely to be under the influence of the month-end carry overs as there is some accumulation of weak long interest.

Professionals are not inclined to support the market at the moment pending the settlement and we look for irregular markets.

The market needs development of a new bullish feature as most of the constructive factors are discounted. Moreover the recent rise is also substantial.

We still look for higher prices eventually but will not like to follow the upward move at the moment and prefer to await reactions to buy.

The most important development to-day was extensive selling pressure in the Hydro-Electric group. So far the report of the Enquiry Committee is not out but it is rumoured that the report is unfavourable. However the selling came from well-informed circles and it is very likely that some information must have leaked out.

This sharp decline in Hydro-Electric group had a sympathetic effect on other sections and the tone of the market was quiet.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, July 23.

100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 7)	360 0
250	BOM DYEING (Rs. 26 y)	885 0
100	Century (Rs. 3 d)	285 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA (Rs. 4 I)	250 0
100	COLABA (Rs. 4 y)	164 8
100	Coorla (Rs. 5 y)	95 0
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10 y)	320 0
1	E.D. Sassoon (nil)	0-6-4
100	Finlay (Rs. 5 y)	125 0
100	GOKAK (Rs. 3 y)	154 0
1,000	Hindustan	1,700 0
100	Indore (nil)	57 8
100	Khatau (Rs. 3 y)	120 10
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 8 plus 4 b)	287 8
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8 y)	475 0
250	Madras United	35 0
1000	Morarji (Rs. 40 y)	134 0
250	Model	44 12
50	MYSORE (Rs. 2)	100 0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	232 0
100	Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	36 12
100	PHOENIX (Rs. 10 y)	230 0
25	Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	73 0
1,000	Sholapur (Rs. 30 y)	1,910 0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2 y)	89 0
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 2 y)	224 0
100	Swan (Rs. 4 y)	110 0
100	Vishnu (Rs. 50 y)	1185 0
1,000	Western (Rs. 40 y)	880 0
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	114 8
25-50	Central (Rs. 1-4)	31 0
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1550 0
125-500	Im. Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	382 8
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	142 12
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 2)	117 4
5	Union (As. 4)	5 9 0
	CEMENTS.	
100	Associatew (Rs. 7-8)	110 8
	INSURANCE.	
100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	711 4
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	13 15
20	Mercantile	53 0
15-75	New India (Rs. 15) XD	40 0
200	Oriental	4330 0
10-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	7 2
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	138 12
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,427 8
10	Ajmer (As. 8)	13 0
50	BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	114 0
100	Bombay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	147 8
10	Broach (As. 5)	10 4
100	Karachi (4)	215 10
100	Poona (4)	190 0
100	Surat (Rs. 3)	177 8
100	TATA HYDRO	151 0
1,000	TATA POWER	1,335 0
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	975 0
100	C. Province	101 8
100	Dh. Baramati	104 4
100	Gujarat	98 0
100	Mandra Bhon	99 0
100	Pachora Jamner	96 4
100	Sara Serajgunj	100 12
500	Tapti Valley	740 0
	MINING	
9	Burma Corp. (As. 11)	7 9
8sh	Indian Copper (As. 1)	2 9
10	Indian Iron and Steel (1-8)	29 0
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	43 12
20	TATA STEEL DEFD. (Rs. 75-11-3)	1,175 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 15-8)	253 0
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	ALCOCK	306 0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	163 0
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep.	825 8
250	BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 2)	220 0
125	B. BURMA (Rs. 20)	543 0
50	D. Conty (Rs. 8)	187 8
8sh	Br. B. Petrol	3-9-6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-6)	81 8
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	132 0
50	I. Invest Trust	40 4
100	I. Radio Defd. (12)	527 8
100	I. Radio Ord. (15)	405 0
100	Port Canning (Rs. 26)	67 0
30	Premier Con. (Rs. 2-15)	66 8
15	Scindia	20 6
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	30 4
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,505 0
6	p.c Bombay Steam	290 0
7	p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	71 0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	560 0
6-1/4	p.c Prem Const. 1st	103 0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	95 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	152 8
7½	p.c Tata Power	1568 12
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st.	201 14
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	155 0
7	p.c Vishnu	705 0
	DEBENTURES.	
3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101 8
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108 12
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	51 12
	p.c Sholapur	77 0
6	p.c Tata Hydro	108 12

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 23.

Bombay Dyeing (897) 905. 897, 908, 901, 896, 890, 885.
Century (285) 290. 294, 288, 287, 285.
Central India (254) 259. 254, 256, 250. 249, 250.
Kohinoor (291) 292, 294, 290. 287, 287-8.
New Great (234) 237, 239, 235, 232, 234.
Simplex (87) 91, 92-8, 89, 89-8.
Swadeshi (224). 228, 226. 227, 223, 224.
Associated Cement (112). 113, 112/8, 113/8, 112/8, 110, 110/8.
Andhra (1,465). 1,475. 1,425. 1,427/8.
Tata Hydro (157). 157, 151, 150, 151.
Tata Power (1,380). 1,380, 1,372, 1,365, 1,355, 1,342. 1,335. 1,332, 1,340, 1,335.
Tram Ord. (116/8). 116, 117, 114/8, 114.
T. Steel Dfd (1,190). 1,215, 1,202, 1,225, 1,212, 1,215, 1,217, 1,220, 1,192. 1,197, 1,182. 1,185, 1,170, 1,175.
T. Steel Ord. (254-8) 259. 257, 260. 258, 255, 254, 252, 253.
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (155) 155, 154.
Bellapur (163) 164, 162, 163.
B. Steam (220) 220, 218, 220.
B. Burma (543) 554, 540, 560, 552, 550, 551, 545, 543.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 23.

Yarn No 6 1/2s—	
August	104 0 0
October	104 0 0
December	103 0 0
10 1/2s.—	
August	113 0 0
October	114 0 0
December	115 0 0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s.—	
August	153 0 0
October	154 0 0
December	155 0 0

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, July 22

GIZA—	
Spot	7.50+9
July	7.04+11
October	6.84+6
November	6.84+6
January 1939	7.00+4
March	7.05+1
May	7.06+1
UPPER—	
Spot	6.22+8
July	6.02+3
October	6.00+2
November	6.00+2
January 1939	6.01+2
March	6.03—1
May	6.05—0

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 25, 1938

Satyamurthi Out To "Elevate" Controversy

DESIRES CRITICS TO READ ALL HIS STATEMENTS TOGETHER

SIMLA, July 23.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M.L.A., Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the central Assembly has issued the following statement to the press:—

"I have followed the controversy after the statement of the President of the Indian National Congress and my reply thereto with care and attention. I am glad that on the whole the controversy has been conducted on a high level. Of course, there have been exceptions both in the press and by individuals. Unworthy personal motives have been attributed to me in making the suggestions I did and in issuing the statement I shall not answer them for sufferance is the badge of my tribe. Moreover, I am anxious to elevate and retain this controversy, if there must be a controversy ,on a high impersonal level.

SOME MISUNDERSTANDINGS.

I desire at first to remove some misunderstandings by restating my position in a categorical form. If as indicated by the answer in the House of Commons the British Government seek to impose the Federation contemplated in the Government of India Act, 1935, as it is, the entire force of the Indian National Congress will be mobilised to resist it to the utmost and to kill it by all legitimate and peaceful means On that matter, there is no difference between any congressman and myself. Secondly even if the British Government agree to make certain changes in the Act and give every assurances, if those changes and assurances do not satisfy Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress generally that those changes and assurances are enough to enable us to work the Federal Scheme as a transitional solution with a view to strengthen the nation for the final fight for Purna Swaraj, even then, I shall not carry on any raging and tearing campaign for the acceptance of that modified federation all over the country, in spite of the verdict of the Congress. The utmost I shall then permit myself, if I am satisfied that the changes and conditions are enough to make us by the experiment of Federation with a view to get the best results for us, will be to carry on propaganda within the limits of the Congress and to convert the minority into a majority. Per contra, am I wrong in expecting that, in the contingency, probable or improbable, of the Congress accepting those changes and assurances as constituting a basis for working the Federation for the time being, no Congressman high or low, shall carry on unmitigated and unrelenting opposition to the monstrous Federal scheme.

Because ex-hypothesi, the Congress has accepted the amended Federal Scheme for a trial, then I suggest under those circumstances, it is the duty of every Congressman, whether he agrees to the resolution or not to act upto it, so far as his action is concerned. It is undoubtedly open to him, as I have said above, to seek to convert his minority into a majority. I have re-read, the original statement of Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, the President of the Indian National Congress. I have also read his subsequent statements. Taking them together I am satisfied that while he does not contemplate leaving the Congress, the still wants to be able to carry on unmitigated and unrelenting opposition to a scheme which has been ex-hypothesi accepted by the Congress. I respectfully differ.

UNFORTUNATE CONTROVERSY.

One criticism ,which is common to all newspapers and individuals, who have criticised my statement is that the whole controversy is unfortunate. In self-defence I merely desire to state that I did not start the conroversy. Moreover, I desire to point out that the attitude of the Indian National Congress as I understand it, is not to any Indian Federation, but its opposition is to the specific Indian Federation contemplated in the Government of India Act, 1935. The Congress resolution moreover states its reasons as to why it asks the country to reject the Federation. Not but not the least at the instances of the Congress Ministries in Provincial Legislatures, with the consent, I believe of the Congress High Command, resolutions have been unanimously passed requesting the Government not to impose this scheme of Federation and at least to evolve a transitional constitution in consultation with the representatives of the people. I venture to claim that under those circumstances, I am entitled to suggest what are the changes the Federal structure, which may make it acceptable to the Congress.

Let me also remove another misunderstanding. I am carrying on no negotiations, private or public, with any authority which has got the power to change this constitution. I have neither the will nor the desire nor the authority nor the opportunity. The only negotiations I am carrying on are with my own fellow congressmen through the press and on the platform. I really want to place my view before my fellow Congressmen. The Congress must decide I agree. But the Congress is also composed of humble Congressmen like myself. I desire to take public counsel with my friends. By all means, let my friends criticise me frankly and even relentlessly, that the changes I suggest are not adequate. But to say that I have no right to even publicly suggest the changes that I want in the Federal constitution because of the resolution of the Congress rejecting the Federation, is I say, supported neither by the wording of the resolution of the Congress nor of the Provincial legislatures a the instance of the Congress Ministries, nor. I may add respectfully, by commonsense. As I understand the technique of Satyagraha, I believe our attempt should be constantly to place the opposer in the wrong and ourselves in the right. I believe our next fight will be much stronger and most probably be the final one for Purna Swaraj if even our most reasonable demands be rejected by the British Government.

MORE IF'S.

I also want to add that even, if all these changes are made and assurances are given, I do not want that we should accept the Federal constitution except for the time being and as a transitional period. I am as impatient as anybody else for the day when India shall have Purna Swaraj. I want it in my life time. I have constantly said on thousands of platforms and if I suggest in all humility, that if these changes are made and assurances are given, we may try the Federal constitution. It is because I hope thereby to strengthen the nation for the final fight or even to so strengthen the nation as to avoid any fight whatever. But I want to suggest to my critics that in order to fight Federation we need to wait till Federation is sought to be imposed. If instead of in seven provinces, we have the Congress Governments in all the eleven provinces. I assure my critics that the British Government dare not impose the Federation. I therefore, respectfully suggest to those who want to start unmitigated and unrelenting opposition to the monstrous Federal Scheme to begin nearer home. If in Bengal for example and in the Punjab we can have Congress Governments in the place of the present communal Governments the strength of the Congress will become more and more irresistible.

Having said that, let me add that the conditions that I laid down were not intended to be exhaustive. They were merely intended to be illustrative. I stated the most important conditions. Having, however, followed the controversy since then I beg of my readers to read my two statements together. I desire to add here, that on three other matters there should be agreement. Sections 112 and 117 of the Government of India Act which create a new class of statutory Indians consisting, not only of British foreign citizens but of all those domiciled there should go and an agreement should be arrived at under 113 of the Act by means of which India will be free to develop her commerce, her industries, her marine, banking and insurance. Secondly the Reserve Bank Act should be so amended or should be so worked as to give the future Finance Ministers final control over the currency and exchange policy of this country and thirdly, the Federal Railway authority must become really subordinate to the future Railway minister who shall control the Railway policy Railway Finance and Railway management. I quite realise that there will be many other things, but my only anxiety is that we should make it clear to our enemies and to our friends that, if the Federation is amended on these healthy and sound lines, and if we get at the centre as much power as we have now in the province, we should try the same experiment, which we are now trying in the provinces, at the centre also.

OUR COMMUNAL DIFFERENCES.

Let me conclude this statement by pointing out that the greatest obstacle which lies between us and our Freedom is not the British bayonets, but our communal differences, I believe they can and will be solved. They will not be solved by negotiations with individual leaders. They will be solved by the Congress continuing to serve the masses of all communities, irrespective of race, caste, creed or religion. The Congress Ministries in the seven provinces have a magnificent opportunity of so serving the masses of all communities that they will themselves come forward and say that "we do not want separate electorates, we would rather have general electorates." It is on that work that we must concentrate ourselves. It is on that work of capturing the ministries in the four non-Congress provinces that we must concentrate ourselves. While we are doing that let us

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5.)

Sardar Vallabhbhai and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad proceeding to attend the Working Committee meeting on Saturday.

Members of the Andhra deputation who waited on the Congress Working Committee on Saturday in connection with the demand for separate Andhra Province, Photographed on their arrival at Wardha. Dr. Pattabhi and Mr. Konda Venkatappayya are seen in the centre.

Mr. Harikrishna Mehtab, Dr. Pattabhi, Sjt. Shankerrao Deo and Acharya Kripalani at Seth Jamnalalji's House during the Working Committee meeting on Saturday.

PUNJAB MINISTRY MUST CLIMB DOWN

Ranga Exhorts Kisans To Persist In Their Agitation

SIMLA, July 23.

Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A. (Central), General Secretary of the All-India Kisan Sabha, has issued a statement in the course of which he says:—

What is happening in the Punjab? To ban 'kisans' from approaching the offices of the Deputy Commissioner and other officers and thus preventing them from protesting against Government's recent orders to enhance land revenue is surely an anti-'kisan' and undemocratic thing. I am glad our 'kisans' had decided bravely to assert their right to approach Government through its local officials, in spite of this arbitrary fiat of the Government. Let it be clearly understood by the Punjab Government that it cannot satisfy our 'kisans' and stem their revolutionary upsurge by repressive acts.

Coming to the merits of this introduction of sliding scales of enhancement of land revenue, its best condemnation is the decision of the Madras Government, situated in the same position as the Punjab Government, not to proceed with its re-settlement operations and to cancel all the pending re-settlement enhancements.

I, therefore, exhort our Amritsar and Lyallpur 'kisans' to persist in their agitation until the Punjab Ministry adopts a more humane and sensible policy of reducing and not enhancing the burden of land revenue.—United Press.

PUNJAB ASSEMBLY CONGRESS PARTY

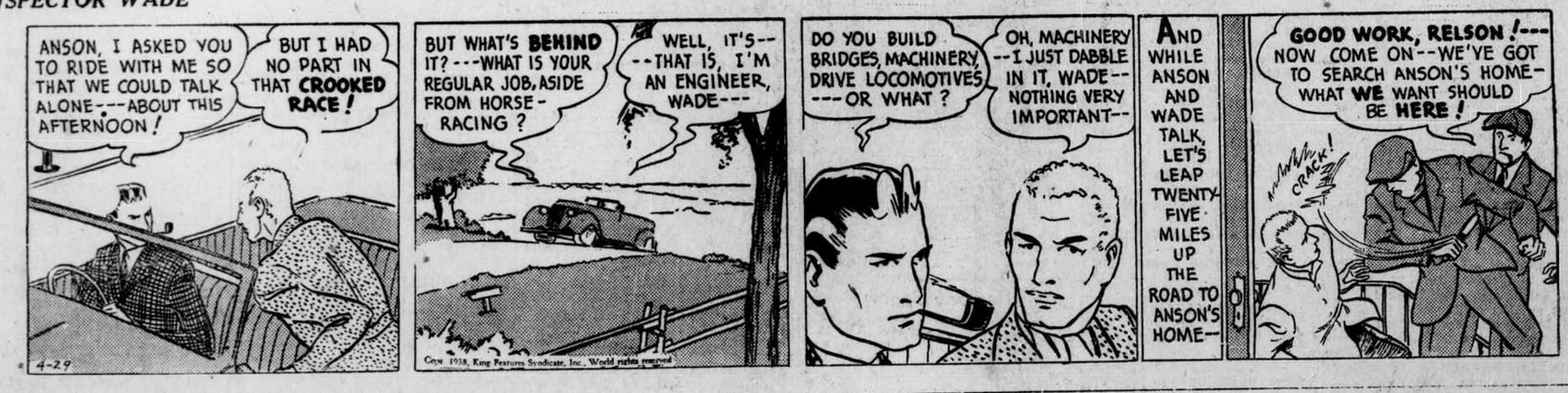
SIMLA, July 24.

On the conclusion of the session of the Punjab Legislative Assembly to-day, a meeting of the Congress Party was held when Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, leader of the Party, addressed the members reviewing generally the measures passed during the session and the activities of the Party.

It is understood Dr. Gopichand Bhargava asked the members to explain to their constituencies, when they go back, the attitude taken up by the Party and what they did in trying to remove the discriminatory nature of the measures and to make them of real benefit to the poor masses.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE CALENDAR*


ANSON, I ASKED YOU TO RIDE WITH ME SO THAT WE COULD TALK ALONE---ABOUT THIS AFTERNOON!
BUT I HAD NO PART IN THAT CROOKED RACE!
BUT WHAT'S BEHIND IT?---WHAT IS YOUR REGULAR JOB, ASIDE FROM HORSE-RACING?
WELL, IT'S---THAT IS, I'M AN ENGINEER, WADE---
DO YOU BUILD BRIDGES, MACHINERY, DRIVE LOCOMOTIVES---OR WHAT?
OH, MACHINERY---I JUST DABBLE IN IT, WADE---NOTHING VERY IMPORTANT---
AND WHILE ANSON AND WADE TALK, LET'S LEAP TWENTY-FIVE MILES UP THE ROAD TO ANSON'S HOME---
GOOD WORK, RELSON!---NOW COME ON---WE'VE GOT TO SEARCH ANSON'S HOME---WHAT WE WANT SHOULD BE HERE!
CRACK!
4-29
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